

The



# CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

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DECEMBER 29 1962



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# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY  
and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical,  
fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

*Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland  
and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland*

Volume 178

December 29, 1962

No. 4324

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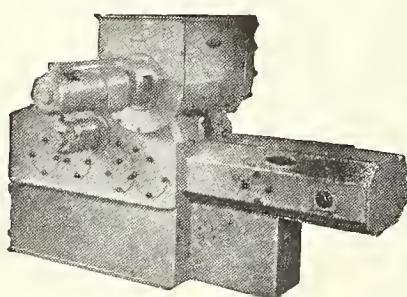
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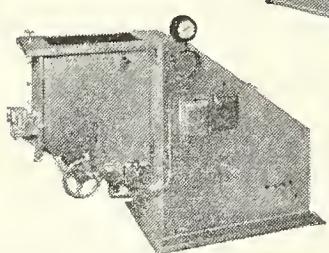
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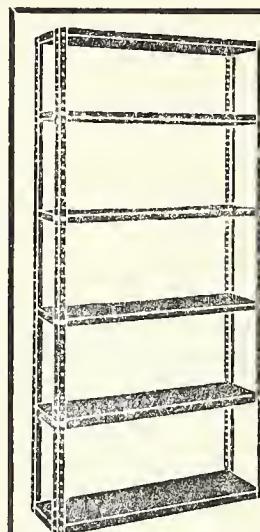
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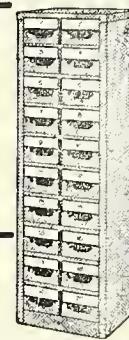
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The  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

Vol. 178

DECEMBER 29, 1962

No. 4324

## Purchase Tax

### MORE "ESSENTIAL" DRUGS EXEMPTED

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made a Direction entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 3) Direction, 1962, effective from December 21, which temporarily exempts further "essential" drugs and medicines from tax.

Added to Head II of the Schedule in the Purchase Tax (No. 2) Order, 1961, are:

Acetohexamide;  
4-(4-Methoxy-1-naphthyl)-4-oxobutyric acid and salts thereof;

Oxethazaine, whether or not mixed with aluminium hydroxide gel and magnesium hydroxide;

Triclofos and salts thereof.

To Head III of the Schedule are added: Di-2-chloroethyl 3-chloro-4-methylcoumarin-7-yl phosphate;

Ethoheptazine citrate, whether or not mixed with acetylsalicylic acid;

Ethylenediamine dihydroiodide;

Iron complexed with one or more of the amino acids obtained by the hydrolysis of proteins or such acids prepared synthetically.

The effect of the above Direction is to exempt from tax the active ingredient of the following proprietary products. Dimelor (Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd.); Tricloryl (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.); Mucaine, Zactirin and Equagesic (John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd.). The last Direction to be issued (C. & D., November 10, p. 505), included an exemption for 2-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4'-methylbenzophenone, which is the active ingredient of Uvistat cream. The makers (Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd.), state that, whilst the active ingredient is exempt, the cream itself must remain subject to tax until the base has been reformulated and approved by the Commissioners.

## Dangerous Drugs Act

### AUTHORITIES RESTORED

NOTICES in the London and Edinburgh *Gazettes* refer to the restoration to two doctors of their authorities to possess, supply and prescribe dangerous drugs. They are Conrad Spencer Whitehouse, M.B., M.R.C.S., Handforth New Road, Birmingham, 18, whose authorities were cancelled in 1955, and Marcus Gershon Lucas, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Stratford Road, Shirley, Warwick, whose authorities were cancelled in 1958.

[The list in the C. & D., Diary & Year Book, 1963 (p. 289) should be suitably amended.—EDITOR.]



fects the fact that the principal purpose of the D.S.I.R. is to carry out research for the benefit of industry. That work may include the development of new tests for routine application but it is not appropriate for the department to carry out the routine tests unless there is no other organisation of national standing that can undertake them. Approved clinical thermometers coming on to the market may now therefore be marked: B.S.691 and Kitemark or B.S.691 plus the letters "BST" to denote individual testing by B.S.I. (such thermometers may also carry the kite-mark).

## Civil Estimates

### RISE IN N.H.S. HOSPITALS COSTS

AN additional £20,047,000 is needed for the National Health Service according to the Civil Estimates 1962-63, Supplementary Estimates (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d.), bringing the total estimated cost to £425,508,000. £15,830,000 is required to meet current expenditure by hospitals, primarily from higher rates of pay. For hospital building a further £700,000 is needed. Receipts from National Health Service contributions are now estimated to be £2,928,000 less than was expected.

## "Exclusive" Brethren

### A STATEMENT BY THE SOCIETY

A REPORT in *The Observer*, on December 16, of a decision of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to remove the names of pharmacists who are members of the Exclusive Brethren



A PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP AT EDINBURGH: Mr. H. S. Grainger (immediate past president of the Pharmaceutical Society) with Mrs. Grainger, Dr. Macmoran (resident secretary of the Society in Scotland) and Mrs. Macmoran, Mr. and Mrs. W. McL. Dewar and Mr. J. H. Henderson (branch chairman) and Mrs. Henderson. A paragraph on the event was published last week (p. 671).

from the register of pharmaceutical chemists makes it necessary, says a statement issued from the Society's headquarters (and received after the *C. & D.* went to press with its December 22 issue), "to refer to a matter which is regarded as concerning only the Council and the pharmacists affected." The decision is due to the fact that those pharmacists object on grounds of conscience to being members of the Society, though not to being registered pharmaceutical chemists. They have felt that, so long as the present connections between registration and membership exists, they must withhold pay-

ment of their annual retention fees. The Council's decision follows a long period during which consideration has been given to the possibility of finding a remedy, but it now appears that that outcome is so remote that the Council reluctantly felt obliged to direct the registrar to remove the names of the pharmacists concerned.

## Mission to Hong Kong

### CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE REPORT

Apart from the considerable opportunities there are for increased direct exports to Hong Kong, a great deal of

## AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

### Recommendations for safe use: newly approved products

THE Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has issued recommendations for safe use for dichlorophen (5,5-dichloro-2,2-dihydroxy-diphenylmethane), bactericide and fungicide; and dieldrin wasp bait. Dichlorophen, it is stated, should not present a hazard to operators, but as a general hygiene measure, and because it can be harmful to fish, it should carry the following on the label:—

WASH HANDS before meals and after work.

HARMFUL TO FISH. Do not contaminate ponds and waterways with chemical or used container.

STORE TIGHTLY CLOSED in a safe place. WASH OUT CONTAINER THOROUGHLY and dispose of safely.

The recommendations in respect of dieldrin wasp bait refer solely to the use of dieldrin when obtained for wasp control in the form of baits of carbohydrate or protein-carbohydrate containing not more than 0.3 per cent. of the chemical. When used in food storage premises or food processing plants, the baits should only be placed in the immediate vicinity of those buildings. They must not be used in orchards or on open agricultural land. The use of such dieldrin baits should not present a hazard to operators, provided they observe the following precautions which should appear on the bait containers:—

AVOID ALL CONTACT BY MOUTH.

WASH HANDS AND EXPOSED SKIN before eating, drinking or smoking and after work.

(a) HARMFUL TO BEES.

(b) DO NOT CONTAMINATE PONDS OR WATERWAYS with chemical or used bait containers.

(c) REMOVE ALL CONTAINERS and bait at the end of the summer season, and destroy them by incineration or burying.

The Ministry is of the opinion that the baits should present no hazard to consumers provided that:—They are not placed inside bins, cupboards, or shutes, or on the surfaces of shelves, tables, or working benches where food is stored, processed or prepared. Nor should the baits be affixed to walls or other surfaces in such a position that accidental dislodgement would lead to their falling on to raw or processed foodstuffs, or, on to surfaces where food is stored, processed, or eaten.

The Agricultural Departments of the

United Kingdom announce that the following products have been approved under the Agricultural Chemical Approval Scheme:—

#### Insecticides

ETHION: An organo-phosphorus acaricide for the control of red spider mites on apples and pears. LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Embathion (May & Baker, Ltd.).

#### Fungicides

ZINEB—WETTABLE POWDERS: Blitspor Zineb (Vigzol Oil Co., Ltd.).

#### Herbicides

CHLORPROPHAM LIQUID FORMULATIONS: CIPC 40 (Farm Protection, Ltd.).

MCPB WITH MCPA, POTASSIUM AND SODIUM SALT FORMULATIONS: Leykleen Plus (Vigzol Oil Co., Ltd.).

PROPHAM (I.P.C.): A residual herbicide applied pre-sowing for the control of many germinating weeds including wild oats, annual meadow grass and knot grass in peas and sugar beet. LIQUID FORMULATIONS: Longmate's propham (E. C. Longmate, Ltd.); Unicrop propham (Universal Crop Protection, Ltd.).

#### Seed Dressings

ORGANO-MERCURY WITH GAMMA-BHC DRY SEED DRESSINGS: Linmer mercury/lindane dry seed dressing (C. J. Brown, Ltd., 4 Regent Street, Aberdeen).

## MISLEADING LABELS ON CONTAINERS

### Birmingham analyst's critical comments

THE Birmingham city analyst, in his report for the third quarter of 1962, comments on the vitamin-C content of a fruit juice preparation. Labelled as containing 30 mgm. of vitamin C per fl. oz., it was found to contain only 26 mgm. The outer carton further claimed that the sample contained more vitamin C than blackcurrant juice which, the analyst points out, contains an average of 60 mgm. per fl. oz. When contacted, the packers represented that the retailer was at least partly to blame for the low vitamin content, for the sample was twenty-one months old. They regretted the exaggerated claim and submitted an amended label and a new carton. The carton, however, included a panel the department still considered misleading from the diabetic point of view. Agreement was eventually reached on a satisfactory labelling.

#### Benzocaine Deterioration

A specimen of throat lozenges, labelled as containing 5 mgm. of benzocaine, was found to contain only 4.2

profitable business can be done by British manufacturers willing to take a stake in the Colony's future development. That is one of the conclusions of the British Trade Mission, sponsored jointly by the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce, which visited Hong Kong earlier in the year. In its report, the Mission states that there appear to be sound reasons to contemplate "hiving off" certain types of manufacturing activity to the Colony and using it as a base for sales in the adjacent territories. The report points out that, although the value of direct exports to Hong Kong rose between 1951 and 1961, the progress of some competitors, including America and Japan, has been much more marked in recent times.

## Microchemistry

### SATURDAY MORNINGS COURSE

AN introductory course of twelve lectures and practical work on micro- and semi-microchemical methods, is being held on Saturday mornings at Norwood Technical College, Knight's Hill, London, S.E.27, commencing January 12, 1963. The course has been designed to survey the principal branches of chemistry in which small-scale methods have been successfully applied. Lectures, illustrated by demonstrations, will deal with the following topics: Scope, aim and achievements of small-scale techniques; design and construction of simple apparatus; organic and inorganic preparations on the reduced scale; simple chemical microscopy and photomicrography; inorganic qualitative analysis; organic qualitative and quantitative analysis; physico-chemical methods of analysis; chromatography; small-scale techniques for the determination of molecular weight, etc. Application forms may be obtained from the College secretary. The fee for the course is £1 10s.

mgm., and stocks were recalled by the manufacturer. The analyst notes that previous cases of benzocaine deterioration had been reported by his laboratory.

A sample of sal volatile contained no ammonia and only 0.4 per cent. of ammonium carbonate, instead of the required minima of 1.12 per cent. of ammonia and 2.76 per cent. of carbonate. "The stock must have been many years old," comments the report. A further bottle found by the pharmacist concerned was destroyed.

Glycerin of borax is required by the B.P.C., 1959, to be labelled with the caution "To be used sparingly." Accordingly the attention of the vendor of a sample not so labelled was drawn to that requirement. An "obviously commercial" sample of borax contained about 30 parts per million of arsenic (B.P. limit 4 p.p.m.) and the attention of the non-pharmacist vendor was drawn to the fact that borax should be of medicinal or B.P. quality unless labelled otherwise.

## OVERSEAS NEWS

## UNITED STATES

## Import Ban on "Danger Drug"

SUFFERERS from arthritis were recently warned by the United States Food and Drug Administration that a Canadian product known as Liefcort was dangerous and could not be legally imported into the U.S. Liefcort was understood to contain oestradiol, prednisone and testosterone, and analysis had shown the amount of oestradiol to be ten times the therapeutic dose. Reports of serious reactions include severe uterine bleeding. The product is labelled as being distributed by Endocrine Research Laboratories, Beaurepere, Canada. The F.D.A. considers from the facts available about the manufacture of the Liefcort and the lack of laboratory control to insure its composition and safety, that its use, even for experimental purposes, is hazardous.

## IRISH BREVITIES

## THE REPUBLIC

MR. D. J. Kennelly (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland) won first prize in a flower arrangement group class at a show organised by the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland in Dublin recently.

THERE was an attendance of over 200 at the annual dinner and dance of the Donegal Chemists' Association in Ballybofey, co. Donegal, on November 7. Guests were welcomed by the chairman (Mr. V. G. McElwee). Among them were the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and Mrs. Kennelly; and Mr. M. L. Cashman (treasurer) and Mrs. Cashman.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

THE Board of Trade has agreed to consider requests for the imposition of countervailing duties on lithium hydroxide and lithium carbonate imported from the United States.

THE details of the Industrial Court Award No. 2929, Assistants in Dispensing—Salary Scales—Claim for Revision (see *C. & D.*, November 24, p. 564) have been published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d.

"THE Chiropodist," a revised booklet in the "Choice of Careers" series was published on December 18 by the Central Youth Employment Executive (H.M. Stationery Office, price six-pence).

PREMENSTRUAL tension, fall-out and its counter measures, and phenacetin, are subjects of review in the December 14 issue of *Medical Letter*, published by Consumers Association. Warnings are given against the excessive use of phenacetin and of its liability to produce renal damage in prolonged daily dosage of over 1 gm.

THE Royal Institute of Chemistry has established a third grade of corporate membership, namely Licentiateship (L.R.I.C.), to provide a professional qualification in chemistry at pass degree level. Pharmacy honours graduates will be eligible. Further information and a leaflet entitled "Qualifications in Chemistry" is available from the Institute at 30 Russell Square, London, W.1.

## TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

## Into another year

The festive season is upon us, and many are now in a position to assess the wisdom of their purchasing forays in the late summer—that time of the year when the retailer is inundated with invitations to stockrooms upgraded to the alluring rôle of "Christmas shows." It is extremely difficult to get fully into the part of the spirit of Christmas at that early date, but it is necessary to think ahead. We are now, in fact, only about a week off the annual exhortation to spend our summer holidays in Mysore, or Madras, or the Moluccas, or, much more prosaically these days, perhaps only the Mediterranean. But, harassing as the Christmas rush can be in the pharmacy, there is usually a semblance of calm thereafter for a week or two. We have good reason to be grateful for the pause, and to feel thankful that we are not, as so many are in the big stores, precipitated almost without pause into that frantic and elemental struggle which used to be known as the "January" sales. We are reminded, from time to time in your columns, of the long hours worked only half a century ago, but those who serve the public in shops are still badly off compared with most of their fellows in the matter of leisure. Meanwhile, if one may judge from public demand over the past week or two, the world should be a sweeter place to live in when the recipients of the modern frankincense and myrrh start using their gifts. The exclusively feminine world of cosmetics has gone, and man anoints himself before and after shaving and in sundry other ways. There is little doubt but that in the New Year we shall enter a sweeter world.

## Weights and measures

I am extremely grateful to your correspondent, Mr. E. L. J. Riley (chief inspector, Weights and Measures, Shrewsbury) for his comments on a recent paragraph concerning the proposed abolition of the Apothecaries' system of weights and measures. My attitude to a change to the metric system has been instinctive rather than reasoned, and largely governed by a reluctance, in my declining years, to learn new tricks. I know that we have been threatened with the change for over a hundred years and that there has been no hasty decision in the matter, yet the points put forward by your correspondent have all the authority of a professional opinion arrived at out of thought and experience. It would be interesting to learn if the views of Mr. Riley are widely held by his colleagues in the country as a whole. There is a strong movement to teach the medical student no system other than the metric, and in the early stages of general practice he is keeping to his instruction. It is not his fault if his early upbringing in an unscientific world leads him to prescribe tablets in dozens and, when prescribing 15 mils of nose drops, to order that six drops should be put into the nostrils three times a day. One cannot escape the feeling that, left to itself, a situation would develop in which legislation would be found to be unnecessary, for most of the new manufactured products are described metrically, and their proportion to the whole increases all the time. Even there, many are only a compromise. I see no advantage in the description "65 mgm." (or 62.5 mgm.), when one could so easily say "1 grain."

## Contrast

In reading the recent debate in the House of Commons concerned with the reports of the Public Accounts Committee on the subject of the cost of drugs, I was struck—not for the first time—by the attitude of Government speakers towards the drug manufacturers, which seemed to differ from that adopted towards contractors. There is, of course, no voluntary price-regulation scheme so far as the contractor is concerned, nor do I recollect any Financial Secretary to the Treasury coming to the defence of the contractor. "To tell companies how much money they might spend on advertising would be incompatible with their right to run their business in the way they thought fit," said Mr. Anthony Barber. There seems to be nothing incompatible in telling a contractor that the more dispensing he does the lower is his gross rate of profit to be. Mr. Barber also said that private industry could not survive without adequate profits. But contractors are not private industry.

## LEGAL REPORTS

### Judgment in Tetracycline Case

THE transaction between the Ministry of Health and Fraser Chemicals, Ltd., for the supply of tetracycline as evidenced in the contracts submitted, did not fall within the ambit of Section 46 of the Patents Act, 1949, said Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob in the High Court, London, on December 21, when giving judgment in the action brought by the Pfizer Corporation against the Ministry of Health (C. & D., December 22, p. 658). The judge said the Ministry were aware that the importers were not manufacturers. When the contract was placed, therefore, the Ministry granted an authority to use and exercise the plaintiff's patent which Fraser Chemicals, Ltd., could not carry out. The authority was given to cover the act of vending, which Section 46 of the Patent Act, 1949, expressly omitted from the activi-

ties that might be authorised. "In the view I have formed of this section it is only to the extent that a duly authorised agent makes, uses or exercises a patented invention that it may become available for the services of the Crown." It had been urged by the plaintiff that a patient in a hospital, by paying a charge for the drug, obtained possession of the property. The judge said he was far from satisfied that a true sale took place when out-patients paid the 2s. levy or when in-patients paid charges based on the National Health Service regulations. Although the point was not directly concerned with the case, he did not consider that, when a chemist supplied medicines to a patient, the transaction came within the description of a contract of sale between the chemist and the patient. The pharmacist in this case looked to the Minister

## IN PARLIAMENT

### BY A MEMBER OF THE PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS

SIR BARNETT JANNER asked the Minister of Health on December 18 if he was aware "that the drug meclozine, a travel sickness pill, caused deformity in infants if taken by pregnant women; that its sale had been stopped in Sweden, Denmark and Norway following Swedish observation of the drug; whether it is issuable under the N.H.S. prescription; and if he will make a statement." MR. ENOCH POWELL (Minister of Health) said he understood that the effect was so far not established, but chemists had been advised to supply preparations containing the drug on prescription only. No country to his knowledge had prohibited sales. Later, MR. POWELL said that the drug had been referred to the Poisons Board, but in advance of any decision by the Board, the Pharmaceutical Society thought it right to advise members accordingly.

### Sedatives

MR. A. HENDERSON asked the Minister of Health on December 17, if he had noted a report that 27 million prescriptions were issued each year and that 1½ million "sleeping pills were used each night in this country?" Would he consider whether a national campaign should be organised to educate people to an awareness of the problem of the "over use of drugs, and even try to counteract the cause—which to a large extent is due to high pressure salesmanship." MR. POWELL said he was sure such matters were in the minds of the medical profession in prescribing for and advising patients.

### Fluothane

Dealing with a question on Fluothane on December 17, MR. POWELL said that he was negotiating with the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., manufacturers of Fluothane, on a number of points, including the suggestion of a costings clause for all future contracts for the anaesthetic.

### Labelling of Medicines

MR. F. NOEL-BAKER asked the Minister of Health if he would take steps

to require chemists providing drugs and medicines through the National Health Service to "ensure that the names and formulæ are always clearly stated on the container." MR. B. BRAINE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary), in a written reply on December 17, stated "No."

### Fluoride Preparations

It would not be appropriate to make fluoride "in liquid and in tablet form available at welfare food centres" stated MR. POWELL in a written reply to MRS. J. S. BUTLER on December 17.

### Employee Statistics

MR. JOHN HARE (Minister of Labour) when replying to a number of questioners on December 12, said that in mid-1961 there were 134,300 employees engaged in the manufacture of scientific, surgical and photographic instruments of whom 4·8 per cent. were employed in Scotland. At the same time there were 216,800 persons engaged in the chemical and dyes industry of whom 7 per cent. were employed in Scotland.

### Purchase Tax

The yield of purchase tax in 1961-62 was £521 millions, of that figure £67 millions were obtained from the 5 per cent. rate, £41 millions from the 12½ per cent., £174 millions from the 25 per cent. and £239 millions from the 50 per cent. group. The figure included the 10 per cent. special surcharge from July 26, 1961. That information was provided by MR. E. DU CANN (Economic Secretary to the Treasury) in a written answer to MR. B. MILLAN on December 13. The previous day in the House of Lords, LORD LUCAS said it was simply a myth to say that retail traders could recoup themselves for losses when purchase tax was reduced, when in the event of purchase tax being increased they did not increase their prices. "Anybody in the Government who thinks that has not been into retail shops to see the effect of the demands by the public to purchase at pre-increase of tax prices."

for payment. It was plain that the Minister of Health, on behalf of the Crown, provided medical and like services, including the distribution of drugs. "In the present case the Minister, in providing medicine and drugs, is discharging a duty which is laid upon him by statute. In my judgment 'Service of the Crown' must include a public service of the Crown." As, said the judge, he had held that the Minister's action with regard to N.H.S. did not involve any act of sale, what remained to be considered was whether the transmission of a patented drug from an authorised person for use in N.H.S. hospitals was covered by Section 46. In his judgment a duly authorised person was acting as the *alter ego* of the Government. The fact that the authorised person might receive remuneration might not be dissimilar to a contract of sale, but the relationship was rather one of a grant of authority. It was a contract of work and labour, and the Minister had power under Section 46 to authorise a third party to make, use and exercise an invention for the requirements of the N.H.S. However, the Ministry had placed a contract with importers who were not manufacturers. He would allow the pleadings submitted by Pfizer Corporation to be amended so that a declaration could be made. No order was made as to costs.

### Altered Prescription

AT a Glasgow court on November 27, MRS. CATHERINE Whyte, Hawthorn Street, Glasgow, pleaded guilty to uttering a forged prescription for Dexedrine tablets. She was stated in court to have added to a genuine prescription for Ferraplex B capsules the words "3 doz. Dextro." On being questioned by the pharmacist at 265 Garscube Road, Glasgow, to whom she had presented the prescription, Whyte said that she was only collecting the medicine for a friend. She later admitted to the police that she had herself added the prescription for Dexedrine. She had been prescribed Dexedrine tablets on a previous occasion by the doctor, and thought that they would help her. She had no intention of deceiving. She was fined £5, or twenty-five days' imprisonment.

## NEW COMPANIES

DAV BRO CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £1,000. Subscribers: Goodman Derrick & Co., 30 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.4.

BROOKRY CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Thomas A. Herbert and Jean Herbert, both of 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

STAYSLAT CHEMISTS, LTD. (P.C.)—Capital £100. Subscribers: Jean Herbert and Thomas A. Herbert, both of 156 Strand, London, W.C.2.

## COMPANY NEWS

UNIGATE, LTD.—A rights issue of Ordinary shares to raise more than £1·7 million is planned for early February 1963 by the group which embodies Cow and Gate. The board give notice with an unchanged interim dividend that 6,838,302 shares of 5s. each will be offered to existing holders at par in the ratio of one for 10. The new shares will not rank for the current interim dividend but will qualify for the final, which is forecast as 9 per cent. again.

## BUSINESS CHANGES

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD., and PEPSODENT, LTD., have joined to form a new company, Gibbs Pepsodent, Ltd., 100, St. John's Street, London, W.1, which will handle the products of the two houses from January 1, 1963.

### Appointments

SAWARD, BAKER & CO., LTD., 79 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, have appointed Mr. David R. Clark, B.Sc. (Pharm.), F.P.S., M.Inst.M.S.M., senior marketing executive for their pharmaceutical account group.

JACOBSON VAN DEN BERG & CO. (U.K.), LTD., Marketing House, Richbell Place, London, W.C.1, have appointed Mr. David E. A. Groom technical representative to their essential oil, cosmetic and perfumery department.

## PERSONALITIES

MR. C. A. JOHNSON, B.Pharm., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., who is head of the analytical development group, standards department, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, has been appointed to the staff of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission as senior scientific assistant.

DR. DON E. FRANCKE has been named director of the department of scientific services, American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, from February 1, 1963. The new department, created as part of the Society's reorganisation plan, will be responsible for activities related to the American Hospital Formulary Service.



for the audit of pharmaceutical service in hospitals, and for research in scientific and professional areas. Dr. Francke, who was the subject of a profile in the C. & D. "Figures in the Pharmaceutical World" series (February 6, 1954), holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science (in pharmacy) and Master of Science (in pharmaceutical chemistry), University of Michigan college of pharmacy. In 1951 he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree, Purdue University. Since 1944 he has been director of pharmacy service, University of Michigan medical centre, Ann Arbor. Dr. Francke will continue as editor of the *American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy*, a post he has held for nearly twenty years. Editorial offices and staff for the Society's journal are being transferred from Ann Arbor, Michigan, to the Society's Washington office, completing a centralisation programme started two years ago. Mrs. Francke will continue as associate editor. Dr. Francke is one of the vice-presidents of the International Pharmaceutical Federation. He has been a member of the revision committee of the United

States Pharmacopoeia and is a pharmacy adviser to the World Health Organisation. He is a consultant to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and to the Veterans Administration, and holds a reserve commission in the U.S. Public Health Service.

## DEATHS

DAVIES.—On December 1, Mr. Arthur Leslie Davies, M.P.S., 135 Carlisle Street, Splott, Cardiff. Mr. Davies qualified in 1925.

HUNTER.—In September, Mr. John Finlayson Hunter, M.P.S., 17 Guildford Avenue, Feltham, Middlesex. Mr. Hunter qualified in 1910.

INNES.—On November 30, Mr. Alexander Grant Smith Innes, M.P.S., The Sycamores, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, Warwick. Mr. Innes qualified in 1913.

MOREL.—At Grasse, Alpes Maritimes, France, on December 15, after a long illness, M. Paul Morel, president of Lautier Fils S.A., and founder of Lautier Fils, Ltd., London.

QUIG.—On December 13, Mr. A. J. Quig, a former deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Millbank, London, S.W.1, aged seventy. Mr. Quig joined the main board of the company in 1940 and served as commercial director, becoming a deputy chairman in 1948. He retired in 1956.

TEARE.—In hospital on December 19, after a short illness, Mr. Lewis Henry Teare, M.P.S., 36 Cape Hill, Smethwick, 40, Staffs, aged seventy-four. Mr. Teare, a Manxman, qualified in 1909. From March 1949 until 1959, when he resigned, he was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Pharmaceutical Union (chairman 1954). After an Isle of Man apprenticeship, Mr. Teare crossed to England to take the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying course at Clayton's, Manchester, at the time Professor Berry was demonstrator there, and they remained firm friends over the years. After qualifying he held several posts as assistant, "living in" at Chester, Stafford, and at Thackray's at Leeds. During the 1914-18 war he was manager of the Bull Ring, Birmingham, branch of Boots, Ltd. He then purchased a business at King's Heath End, and after six years there took over a business in Basingstoke where he remained for four years. Mr. Teare preferred the Midlands to the South, and returned to Birmingham in 1930 to take over the business of W. W. Adams, in which he was actively engaged until fairly recently, his son Brian now carrying on the family business. Mr. Teare's qualities were soon realised by his colleagues and he was elected a member of the committee of the Birmingham branch of the National Pharmaceutical Union, going on to become area repre-

sentative on the N.P.U. Executive. He was also a member and past-chairman of the Birmingham Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society and a member and past-president of the council of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, a nominee of the Society on the advisory committee of the Birmingham College of Advanced Technology, and a member of the council of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Committee. He maintained his pharmaceutical interests in the Smethwick area, where he was chairman of the local Pharmaceutical Committee and pharmacists' representative on the Executive Council. His cremation was attended by many pharmacists and representatives of local organisations.

Mr. A. H. Moseley writes:—I feel sure that every pharmacist in Birmingham and Smethwick will join with me in paying tribute to the loyal and devoted support which Mr. Teare gave for many years for the benefit of pharmacy as a whole. He was always ready to pass on to younger pharmacists the great wealth of knowledge and experience which he had gained over the years, and pharmacy will be poorer for his loss. An example of his zeal can be shown by his keen interest in the formation of Associated Chemists, Birmingham, Ltd., of which he was elected a founder member. A staunch supporter of the N.P.U., he was held in high esteem by all those who were privileged to serve with him. As a reward for the unstinting services he had rendered on behalf of the local pharmacists, Lewie, as he was known to us, was elected an honorary member of the Birmingham Pharmaceutical Association, a fit and just reward. In his little leisure time his interest was taken up with golf. We offer our sincere condolences to his widow and two sons, Brian and Robert.

WARWICK.—On November 27, Mr. George Herrington Warwick, M.P.S., 9 Brackley Terrace, London, W.1. Mr. Warwick qualified in 1924.



## INQUESTS

Nicotine Poisoning.—At a Holywell inquest on November 29, the Flintshire deputy coroner recorded a verdict of accidental death on Robyn Jones, aged twenty-one months. Plas Newydd Farm, Babbell, who died from poisoning from nicotine contained in an agricultural preparation that had been stored away in an outhouse at the farm. The boy's mother, said that, on October 13, she heard the boy crying, and found he had yellow liquid on his face and coat. She took him to Holywell cottage hospital. She had no idea what the yellow liquid was and had never seen it before. The boy's father said that, about five years ago, he bought  $\frac{1}{2}$  gall. of perch paint to kill mites on poultry. He put the tin away on the top of a cupboard near the ceiling in the outhouse. After returning from the hospital he found the tin on the window sill, but had no idea how it got there. The deputy coroner said the boy had somehow obtained access to the tin, and had swallowed a quantity of the fluid. There was no need for the parents to reproach themselves. It was impossible, he said to provide against every eventuality.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES

**Good Design Recognised.**—The Universal 35-mm. developing tank made by Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd., 335 Hendon Way, London, N.W.4, has been accepted for the Design Index of the Council of Industrial Design.

**Dual Developing Service.**—Advantages claimed by Sigma Photo-Service, Ltd., Queensway, London, W.2, for their "2 in 1" developing service for both monochrome and colour films are "less mistakes, faster turnaround and only one account."

**Accessory for a Projector.**—Latest models of the N12 Paximat electric and N12 Autochange slide projectors by Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, are fitted with the Paximat "slider," which enables single slides to be shown quickly without loading the magazine.

**A Film on Filming.**—"Make a Better Movie" is the first of a series of 8-mm. cine films to be produced by Picfilms, Ltd., Balfour House, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, for sale over the counter. The production runs to 50 ft., in black-and-white. Distribution is through D. Blundell & Co., Ltd., 146 High Street, Montrose, Angus.

**Half-frame Mounts.**—Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, have introduced a self-sealing cardboard mount that takes 35-mm. half-frame transparencies. One face of the mount is arrowed to ensure its correct insertion into the projector, and on the other face is provision for an index number and brief title. Packed in box of forty.

**Magazine Slide Box.**—The Paterson magazine slide box, by R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, combines the advantages of magazine slide storage with indexing for instant location of any slide. An index card in the lid is numbered to correspond with numbers printed on the magazines, which themselves form the grooves as in the conventional type of slide box.

**Plastic Storage Boxes.**—Two slide storage boxes in red and green plastic, distributed by Neville Brown & Co., Ltd., 93 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1, are known as the Diatex 60 and 38. The first has six compartments, each taking ten transparency holders or a larger number of transparency mounts. The Diatex 38 has thirty-eight separate numbered slots. Both boxes are fitted with index cards for quick reference.

**300-w. Projector and Case.**—Suitable for 35-mm. and 4 x 4 cm. slides is the latest Paterson "300" projector, by R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Its specially computed optical system consists of aspheric and plano-convex condensers, silicone monoxide coated mirror and a thick heat filter. The f/2.8 lens is available in 8.5 or 10 cm. focal lengths. A well styled carrying case is also available.

**Kodachrome 8-mm. Duplicating Service.**—Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have introduced an 8-mm. Kodachrome film-duplicating service at



**SOVIET DESIGNED:** One of a quartet of Russian cameras distributed by Technical & Optical Equipment (London), Ltd., 2 Earlham Street, London, W.C.2. The Zenith-C is a 35-mm. single lens reflex model with f/3.5 Industar three-element lens, built-in-pentaprism and focal plane shutter 1/30-1/500 sec. Also on show were the Lubitel-2, Zorki and Kiev-4, first seen in Kiev-4, first exhibited at the 1961 Soviet Exhibition in London.

their colour processing division at Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Duplicates are made from Kodachrome and Kodachrome II originals only, and copies up to and including 50-ft. long are supplied on uncharged plastic return reels. Sound duplicates are not made.

**Automatic for Colour.**—Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2, have introduced the Auto Colorsnap 35 camera, an inexpensive automatic 35-mm. model. Fitted with a f/5.6 Anaston lens and self-setting shutter, the camera has a built-in coupled exposure meter. To take pictures, the photographer only has to set the film speed dial (scaled 10-160 ASA), focus, point the camera and press the button. Operation is manual for flash pictures. Other features include a triple-action lever wind and double-exposure prevention device. The camera is attractively finished in black-grained leather cloth and the top housing is in grey. Leather ever-ready case extra.

**A Multi-purpose Daylight Viewer.**—The Paxiscope is a versatile viewer distributed by Pullin Optical Co., Ltd., Ellis House, Aintree Road, Perivale, Middlesex, who state it may be used even in bright sunlight. Used in conjunction with a slide projector it shows a brilliant image on its 6 x 6-in. viewing screen. The Paxiscope is of high impact grey plastic and is coloured two-tone. It may also be used as a copying device and for titling 8-mm. cine films.

**New Packaged Home Movies.**—An extensive release list of new packaged home movie films intended to meet the

demand for home movies of professional calibre from the growing number of 8-mm. and 16-mm. projector owners is announced by Rank Film Library, 1 Aintree Road, Perivale, Greenford, Middlesex. All of the films will be in the Movie-pak and Movie-pakette (edited versions of Movie-paks) range. They have been selected to suit all tastes and include six new 8-mm. Walt Disney cartoons, in both full-length and edited versions, and available in black-and-white or colour. A further nine new Movie-paks will be available in full length 16-mm. (sound) and 8-mm. (silent) versions, while twelve new Movie-pakettes are adaptations from previously released Movie-pak titles. Coinciding with the new releases Rank Film Library will re-release twenty full-length 8-mm. sound Movie-paks—which are now being processed and having sound added.

**Zoom Filming from a Finger Touch.**—The Autoset III 8-mm. electric-eye home movie camera is a recent addition to the Bell & Howell Autoset range manufactured by the cine and photographic division of Rank Precision Industries, Ltd., 37 Mortimer Street, London, W.1. The Autoset III's zoom lens gives smooth sequences of pictures, from wide angle through normal range into telephoto shots—all at a touch of the zoom lens lever. During filming, whether the lens is used for zooming or ordinary shots, the electric eye automatically adjusts the lens aperture for correct exposure. The f/1.8 zoom lens has a 9.27-mm. fixed focus zooming range and is haze corrected. The electric eye is adjustable for film speeds of 5 to 40 ASA and the view-finder has a warning beacon to indicate when there is insufficient light for filming.



**PISTOL GRIP IN LIGHTWEIGHT PACK:** New from R. F. Hunter, Ltd., 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1, is a Paterson pistol grip with adjustable head tilt. It is attractively packaged in a thick butyrate foam box. Supplied with braided silk wrist strap.

## NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS

**Redesigned Packs.**—William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants, are introducing newly designed packs of Gelusil antacid. The new packs are in packets of twenty and fifty, and the surface design is in the same "family" style as Gelusil Lac (left of picture), the powder antacid put on the market earlier this year. Messrs. Warner state that they are unable to take back any stock of the old Gelusil tablets in exchange for the new packs.

**A Lotion Against Psoriasis.**—A lotion for topical dermatological use, introduced by Genatosan, Ltd., Lough-



borough, Leics, under the name Psorox lotion, contains purified fractions equivalent to 1 per cent. of crude coal tar presented as a creamy lotion in a water-miscible base containing 2 per cent. of allantoin. The product, a white soft cream, has mildly antiseptic and restorative properties in the treatment of acute and subacute psoriasis. The pack is an 8-oz. squeeze bottle.



**PACK CHANGES:** At intervals throughout December the packs of Broxil and Brocillin tablets, manufacturers of which are Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, have become changed from bottles to aluminium canisters. Simultaneously the smallest size of both strengths changes from twenty-four tablets to twenty. Presentation of the syrups is unaltered except for restyled labels and cartons.

**Threefold Vaccine.**—Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, announce the



introduction of Trimune (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) vaccine (D.P.T./Vacc.-Evans) for the immunisation of children. Trimune contains in 0.5 mils diphtheria formol toxoid, Lf 25; tetanus toxoid, Lf 10; and bordetella pertussis, 20,000 million killed organisms. The packs are a box of three 0.5-mil ampoules (one immunising course) and a vial of 5 mils. Immunisation with Trimune should be carried out with an initial course of three doses of 0.5 mils either subcutaneously or intramuscularly. They may be given during any period between two and six months of age at intervals of four to six weeks. A booster dose of 0.5 mils should be administered by a similar route during the second year.



**POLYMER TOILET SPONGE:** The Velure sponge illustrated is made by Sponcel, Ltd., 40 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2. It was wrongly included in a paragraph on the company's sponge cloths in a recent issue.

## TRADE NOTES

**Electric Blankets for Holland.**—First consignment of what is expected to become a regular flow of Dreamland Safety-Seal electric blankets from Great Britain to overseas left the Hythe, Hants, works of Easipower Appliances, Ltd., recently, for shipment to Keurkoop, N.V., Rotterdam, Holland.

**Bonus Pack.**—Vacco, Ltd., Grosvenor Gardens House, London, S.W.1, announce that all special packs ordered for delivery between January 1 and April 30, 1963, will contain nine Vacco de luxe and three Master standard vacuum flasks in assorted colours at a 5 per cent. bonus.

**Opal-handled Nylon Tooth-brush.**—Spa Brushes, Ltd., Freeman Works, Chesham, Bucks, England, announce the introduction of a Sparklon nylon tooth-brush "designed for maximum consumer appeal." It has an opal acetate handle tufted with a choice of medium, hard or extra-hard nylon, and is packaged in a plastic box. Counter "dispensers" are available without charge.

**Two Suppliers Unite.**—A newly formed company, Gibbs Pepsodent, Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1, brings under one control and marketing organisation the health and beauty products of D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., and Pepsodent, Ltd. (S.R., Gibbs fluoride, Signal, Pepsodent and Menta-sol tooth-pastes, Gibbs dentifrice and Dentabs, Pepsodent toothbrush, Vinolia toilet soap, Pears transparent soap, Astral cream soap and skin cream, Pears baby powder, Vinolia baby powder, cream and soap, Icilma vanishing cream, Lypsyl, Sunsilk beauty, cream, tonic and lemon shampoos, Clinic medicated, Two-step and Gloria Mood shampoos, Pin-Up, Twink and soft Twink home perms, Harmony hair colour, Model Set, Nutriline, Easy shaving stick and Erasmic shaving stick, brushless cream, lather cream and shaving bowl.)

## Bonus Offers

SPA BRUSHES, LTD., Freeman Works, Chesham, Bucks. Sparklon nylon tooth-brush. Sixteen invoiced as twelve. January 1 to April 30, 1963.



## BRANCH EVENTS

### NAIRN

#### Council Member on "Retail"

A JOINT meeting of the Moray, Nairn and Banff, and Northern Scottish Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Nairn on November 21, heard Mr. J. C. Bloomfield (a member of Council) speak on "Retail Pharmacy." Mr. Bloomfield dealt with the main recommendations in the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy, stressing the importance of full professional responsibility in all activities in the pharmacy. He considered that the trend towards the self-selection of medicinal articles was undesirable. The Council had always taken the view that medicines should not be regarded in the same way as other merchandise, and that their sale should be restricted to pharmacists. Mr. Bloomfield also dealt with likely pharmaceutical implications if Britain entered the European Economic Community.

### NEWCASTLE

#### Branch Resolutions Agreed

RESOLUTIONS from members for submission to the Branch Representatives' meeting in 1963 were discussed by the Newcastle and Northumberland Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at a meeting held in Newcastle on November 29. The following motions were considered:—

(i) That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society should lend the full force of its authority against the advertising of medicines on television.

Proposing the motion, MR. J. P. KERR deplored the many misleading and exaggerated claims made, and also the compulsive and "fairground" advertising techniques used on commercial television. Pharmacists were seeking limitation of the sale of medicines to pharmacies and to help that claim they must project a responsible image to the general public, showing that as a profession they were concerned about all matters concerning the public's health and medicines. The motion was carried.

(ii) That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society should take all possible steps to draw the attention of the Minister of Health and the general public to the plight of the old-age pensioners who find that the charge of 2s. per prescription an intolerable burden.

During the discussion it was pointed out that many old-age pensioners were too proud to seek public assistance. The motion was carried.

(iii) That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society should take whatever steps are necessary to obtain powers which would enable it to enforce the Statement upon Matters of Professional Conduct and any adopted recommendations of the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy, and should cease to regard the Statement as merely assisting pharmacists to discharge the moral obligation resting upon them to observe the appropriate standards of conduct.

In proposing the motion Mr. Kerr alleged that the larger concerns were able to disregard those standards, knowing that, with the legal backing they could afford, the Society could not touch them. If pharmacists' status was to be raised, then the same standard of conduct must be observed throughout

pharmacy. The only way was to make the Statement legally binding. Discussing the resolution, members suggested that a possible solution could be the introduction of a scale of fines; that members could be made to sign a statement agreeing to abide by the Code each year; and that it might be necessary to obtain a supplemental Charter to make it all possible. The motion was carried.

(iv) That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Pharmaceutical Society should approach the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry and request that medical detailing and propaganda should be regularised.

MR. S. WATSON, proposing the motion, deplored the actions of firms which offered incentives to the medical profession and the amount and nature of some of the detailing. He thought that an independent body might supply doctors with the information they required. Because of considerable difference of opinion Mr. Watson added the following words to his resolution:—

With a view to eliminating the malpractices which occur in a minority of firms.

The motion was carried.

MR. W. C. TODD proposed that, because the Branch could submit only three resolutions to the Branch Representatives' meeting, the first three should be submitted. That was seconded by Mr. Crane and carried. MR. J. ROBSON put forward the suggestion that the Branch should give thought to the nomination of a North-eastern candidate for election to Council.

### PLYMOUTH

#### Structure/Activity Relationships

AT a well-attended meeting of the Plymouth Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on November 19, a talk was given by Professor W. H. Linnell (emeritus professor of pharmaceutical chemistry, University of London), on the relationship between chemical structure and therapeutic activity. Professor Linnell told how inquiries as to which part of molecular structure of alkaloids was important for therapeutic activity had led to the introduction of many new synthetics into medicine. Probably the best illustration was cocaine. Explorations of the piperidine part of the molecule of the alkaloid had led to the eucaines, and of the amino-alcohol sequence to a large number of local anaesthetics, of which procaine was the first. Another hope of a logical rather than an empirical approach had followed the introduction of the sulphonamides. Though the medicinal properties of sulphanilamide had been discovered accidentally, the antimetabolite theory had grown out of that knowledge. The theory, however, had not fulfilled its initial promise. Revived hopes of logical design had been prompted by the current investigation of interferon, a substance which a cell produced when attacked by a virus, and which protected the cell from attack by other viruses. Progress in protein chemistry during recent years suggested that synthesis of the substance might become possible. Much of the work in the field was still empirical, but a fund of knowledge had already been gained

that would serve to guide future effort. In subsequent discussion Professor Linnell was asked how the chemical formula of cocaine had been elucidated. He explained it had taken many years to do. The molecule had had to be broken down chemically into recognisable units, after which any proposed formula was synthesised. Today, by means of ultra-violet, infra-red and x-rays, magnetic resonance measurements, etc., most formulae could be "cracked" within six months. Asked if there was precise knowledge of the action of nitrogen in the molecule, the speaker said that no theories that had been put forward were wholly convincing. Professor Linnell, when asked to comment on the penicillin "break through," pointed out that the four-membered ring moiety of the molecule was unstable and easily broken down by penicillinase. The new approach concerned the production of penicillin minus the benzyl group. Subsequently other groups could be substituted.

### CARDIFF

#### Dinner and Dance

THE annual dinner and dance of the Cardiff and District Pharmacists' Association was held in Cardiff on November 28. Members and guests numbered over 200, a figure augmented by others attending the dance only. Principal guests were Messrs. H. Humphreys Jones and I. V. L. Fergusson, both of Liverpool. The City of Cardiff was represented by Alderman Sir Thomas Williams (deputy lord mayor) and his wife, and other guests included the chairmen of neighbouring branches, the chairman of the Association of Ophthalmic Opticians, and the chairman of the Welsh Pharmaceutical Students' Association. The Branch chairman (Mr. A. D. Cromwell Morgan) paid tribute to the "doyen" of pharmacy, Mr. Humphreys Jones, "a man of parts," who had been the speaker's personal mentor in the early days of his pharmaceutical education. Of Mr. Fergusson Mr. Morgan said that, as past-chairman and managing director of Evans Medical, Ltd., he had been instrumental in raising that company "like a phoenix (or liver bird) from the ashes of the blitz." Responding to the toast to the guests, Mr. Fergusson commented on the friendly atmosphere that had surrounded him since his arrival in Cardiff, and said how grateful he was for the opportunity of visiting the delightful civic centre and the Welsh School of Pharmacy. Sir Thomas Williams, who proposed the toast of the pharmaceutical profession, commented briefly on the city's debt to pharmacy, and thanked the chairman for his hospitality. Mr. Humphreys Jones responded with a scintillating account of his early days in pharmacy. During the dance that followed certain members appeared to be suffering from semi-paralysis, until it was found that they were posing for the C. & D. artist, whose work is reproduced opposite. The evening ended with a demonstration of Welsh patriotism in which the chairman led a choir of pharmacists in traditional Welsh songs.

AND DISTRICT PHARMACISTS' ASSN.

## CARDIFF

Presidential  
Dinner  
and Dance28th  
NOV  
1962Distinguished  
GuestIAN  
FERGUSON'SCOTTISH AND  
WELSH ANCESTRY  
TRACED BACK TO  
1634.''MY GREAT, GREAT  
GREAT GRANDFATHER  
OWNED A RACEHORSE  
CALLED  
"DUSTY MILLER"'

"I'VE GOT  
SHEAVES OF  
STUFF HERE.  
YOU DON'T KNOW  
WHAT YOU'RE  
MISSING"

ENCORE! ENCORE!

"HUMPH  
INTRODUCED  
ME TO  
PHARMACY.  
IAN  
FERGUSON  
PAID MY  
SALARY"

STAUNCH  
SUPPORTERS OF  
BIRDSROVE HOUSE  
TOM HALL  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
OF THE  
BRANCH / RON  
DOMEROY  
MANAGING TREASURER  
BENEVOLENT FUND  
CARDIFF BRANCH

RAFFLES  
ETC  
LECTURER IN  
PHARMACEUTICS  
MISS JUNE  
GATHERIDGE  
"OUR GLAMOROUS  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY"  
— CROMWELL MORGAN

DISTINGUISHED  
GUEST  
JOHN E.H. EDWARDS  
CARDIFF CITY  
COUNCILLOR

TERRY  
TURNER  
SECRETARY  
LECTURER IN  
PHARMACOGNOSY

ALEC E.J. MUNDAY  
BRANCH TREASURER

HARRY GIBSON  
IMMEDIATE  
PRESIDENT  
HOSPITAL PHARMACIST  
AND D.I.Y.  
ENTHUSIAST

DO IT  
YOURSELF  
CENTRAL HEATING

DERICK  
HOWELL  
CONNOISSEUR

BY  
O&O artus

HUT

BY

O&amp;O artus

## Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

### Bitter Bit?

SIR.—Whilst I agree with the sentiments expressed by Mr. M. N. Binley in his letter (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 641), it does seem somewhat odd to find such views expressed by a member of an organisation which itself operates on the supermarket principle, and which veils its own cut pricing in the form of a "divi." This seems a case of the bitter bit, and similar to a good many other retailers who profess to work, not for profit, but the public good. Concern is only expressed when others take a leaf from their book, ultimately to everyone's disadvantage.

F. F. LORD,  
Coventry

### George Tocher

SIR.—Others besides myself must have been shocked to read in Mr. Williams's account of the fifty years of the London County Pharmaceutical Association (*C. & D.*, December 1, p. 647) that no tribute to Mr. George Tocher was recorded in the minutes of the Association when it resumed activities in 1952 after a break caused by the 1939-45 war. The omission is indeed regrettable, though of course a dinner in his honour was organised by the London Pharmaceutical Committee, of which (and of the London Pharmaceutical War Committee) Mr. Tocher acted as secretary until his retirement in 1951. There were, I believe, other acknowledgments of his sterling services to London pharmacy. In one respect Mr. Williams's article is incorrect. Mr. Tocher had not passed away in 1952. He retired in 1951 and survived until January 1954. If my memory is not at fault he was present, less than a month before his own death, at the funeral at Eastbourne of Mr. G. A. Mallinson, O.B.E. (first secretary of the National Pharmaceutical Union).

COCKNEY CONTRACTOR



Shall I wrap it, or must you drink it now?

### Cause and Effect?

SIR.—I am sure we are all very grateful to Mr. V. R. Baylis of Lilia White (Sales), Ltd., for his explanation of his company's trading policy (*C. & D.*, December 15, p. 641). The operative clause is, of course, "the larger the quantity ordered, the more competitive the price." Dare one venture to say "hence the supermarket"?

NORMAN BUCKLEY,  
London, S.W.11

### A Count of One

SIR.—During the debate on the Weights and Measures Bill in the House of Commons the Liberal M.P. for Bolton West (Mr. A. F. Holt) said that some chemists were not always either as scrupulous or even as careful as they might be in counting out the number of pills that had been prescribed (see *C. & D.*, November 17, pp. 536-37). I suggested to Mr. Winston Crumblehulme (the secretary of the Bolton Pharmaceutical Committee) that arrangements should be made for himself and his chairman (Mr. Robert Demaine) to meet Mr. Holt. They met

on December 8 and Mr. Crumblehulme now tells me that Mr. Holt had had one complaint from a constituent about "short count" in tablets and upon that one instance had raised the matter in Parliament. Mr. Holt admitted he was not aware that an official drug-testing scheme was part of the National Health Service and said that, had he known of it, he would not have raised the matter. He has expressed his apologies. It is to be regretted that there was no one in the House of Commons at the time who was apparently able or willing to reply on behalf of pharmacists.

J. WRIGHT, Secretary,  
National Pharmaceutical Union,  
London, W.C.1

## EXPANSION PLANS

ADDIS, LTD., Hertford, have formed a new company, Addis Jamaica, Ltd., to manufacture tooth-brushes for the Jamaican market.

THE Chesebrough-Ponds organisation has taken over Vasenol Werke, a German manufacturer of cosmetics, specialising in baby care products. Vasenol's factory at Oberndorf, on the river Neckar, employs about 140 persons. It will be Chesebrough-Ponds' first manufacturing subsidiary in Germany. Chesebrough-Ponds expect sales to come to about £540,000 in West Germany this year.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT LEICESTER

### News of progress in college expansion

THE annual prize distribution ceremony of the school of pharmacy, Leicester College of Technology, was held on October 23.

In his report MR. C. GUNN (head of the department) said that in the first year of the Diploma course the department had had a 77 per cent. pass in all subjects in June 1962, and a 50 per cent. pass in July in Part II. The September examination considerably improved that position and only two students were unable to proceed to the third year. In the degree course Part I results were generally poor; however, fourteen students had proceeded to the final year. He emphasised that the external degree required a measure of dedication that students were not always prepared to give.

164 students had enrolled for the 1962-63 session during which several new staff members had been appointed.

Mr. Gunn noted that "phase I" of the alterations were largely completed and several new laboratories were in use. The department had gained three research laboratories, a pharmaceuticals laboratory, an asepsis laboratory, a pharmacognosy laboratory and a radio pharmacy laboratory together with servicing rooms. "Phase II" was currently at the planning stage. The department had applied to the University of London for authority to offer pharmaceutical engineering science in the final year of the degree course but the decision of the Senate would not be known for some time. He also hoped that a course for local pharmacists could be offered in 1963.

Prizes were then presented by Mr. Nigel Manning (dean, school of pharmacy, Melbourne University, Australia).

BRANCH PRIZES.—B.Pharm., year II: 1, M. W. Brown; 2, B. A. Lodge; year III (special recommendations), pharmaceuticals, K. M. Youngs; pharmacology, G. Prince; pharmaceutical chemistry, D. J. Potts. DALMAS, LTD., PRIZES.—Ph.C. course: 1, M. T. Bland; 2, T. C. Hulley. B.D.H. PRIZE (pharmacognosy).—Shared by B. A. Lodge and M. J. Bland. GEORGE HANNAM TROPHY (for dispensing proficiency).—B. R. Patel. JOHN RICHARDSON & CO., LTD., PRIZE.—B. R. Patel. UCAL, LTD., PRIZE (dispensing).—Miss M. E. Prior. EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceuticals).—BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD., PRIZE (best students).—First year Ph.C.; Miss C. Palmer; Second year Ph.C., M. T. Bland. PFIZER, LTD., PRIZE (best student in second year B.Pharm. course).—M. W. Brown, A. R. G. CHAMINGS PRIZE.—M. J. Neal. GENATOSAN, LTD., PRIZE (pharmaceutical chemistry).—Second year Ph.C.; M. T. Bland. Second year B.Pharm.; B. A. Lodge and A. Y. Khanbai (shared). RIKER LABORATORIES, LTD., PRIZE (pharmacology).—Second year Ph.C.; M. H. Wilson. Second year B.Pharm.; M. W. Brown. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST PRIZE (best contribution to "The Tonic").—B. A. Lodge. SMITH & NEPHEW PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD., PRIZE (practical pharmaceuticals).—Shared by Miss M. Barsby and M. E. Prior.

### Three Pieces of Advice

MR. MANNING offered students three pieces of advice:—(i) When presented with a problem—be sure to get down to the heart of the matter and determine what the problem really is; (ii) stick to the facts and do not make too many assumptions beyond them; (iii) when contrasting two or more situations always compare them as well. Mr. Manning urged future pharmacists to "take advice," whatever branch of practice they might contemplate, and having taken advice, to act on it. Never let any branch of practice fail to be identified as professional and pharmaceutical, he said. In that way greater satisfaction was achieved.



# The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at  
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TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 6565

## Time Limits on Capital Gains

A PERSON who has bought an asset of a kind that comes within the scope of the Capital Gains Tax should hold on to it until he is well out of the wood, so far as attracting liability to tax is concerned.

Two principal time limits are concerned—three years for land (or options in respect of it, or rights of any kind in or over it); and six months for all other assets of a chargeable kind. However, it is all too easy to slip into the error of thinking that the time limit within which the tax might operate has expired, when in fact it has not. In selling an asset even one day too soon may have serious consequences. The hapless seller may find, to his consternation, that his premature action has caused the gain, if any, that he made to be swept into the tax net.

The period of risk, so far as the shorter period is concerned, is six months "after the acquisition of the asset." Only, therefore, when the asset is sold after that period has expired is the transaction outside the range of the tax. "Months," of course, mean calendar (and not lunar months of twenty-eight days each).

If chargeable goods, such as shares dealt with on the Stock Exchange, or commodities, or currency with which to pay for imported goods, have been purchased under a firm contract on November 3, the first day must be excluded in calculating the six months' period of risk. The six-month period would thus expire on May 3, 1963. The error must equally be avoided of considering that it would be safe to sell on the last day of the six-month period (May 3, 1963). To put the disposal of the asset outside the range of the charge it must be made "more than six months after the acquisition."

In the example the six-month period would expire on May 3, 1963, and disposal would have to be at a date later than May 4, 1963.

The same rule has to be applied to transactions in relation to land, etc., in respect of which the risk period is three years after acquisition. "Year" for the purpose is a calendar year so that, if the relevant year (or part of it) is a leap year, 366 days must be allowed for in one year of the computation.

Another point to note is that, under the Act, the date on which the binding contract is entered into (not necessarily the date of the conveyance) is the material date for calculating the risk period.

What applies to gains applies equally to losses resulting from chargeable transactions. If one has acquired an

asset (for example shares) that has depreciated in value, so that there is a paper loss, the best course might be to realise the loss by selling the shares at a loss, since then the loss could be set off against any gains resulting from chargeable transactions that were carried out in the same or any subsequent year. Thus it is just as important with a loss as with a profit to ascertain the last day on which the six-month or three-year period expires, so as to sell the asset in good time and take advantage of the loss.

## "Diseases and Remedies": A New Edition

A NEW edition of *DISEASES AND REMEDIES*—the eleventh—has just made its appearance. It reflects the changes that distinguish modern medicine from the ideas in possession when the first edition was published in 1898. At that date tincture of chloroform and morphine, say, was a relatively new preparation and many of the remedies then recommended seem wholly inappropriate today. The changed practice of modern medicine has, of course, inevitably involved that of pharmacy. Counter prescribing, at one time a feature of many pharmacies, has virtually disappeared since the National Health Service Act came into operation, and industrialisation has engendered mass-production methods. Yet the pharmacist, despite those changes, remains the friend and counsellor of his customers. If he is to maintain that position he must more than ever be aware of modern treatments and the pitfalls into which self-diagnosis can lead the patient. He must be present to help and advise, and finally to provide what the doctor orders. Those functions he can only accomplish by being well informed, and it is there that *DISEASES AND REMEDIES* proves its inestimable value.

It is worth pointing out that today *DISEASES AND REMEDIES*, though written for the retail pharmacist, has a much wider appeal. The pharmaceutical information and interests of the retailer are bound up with those of his colleagues in the manufacturing world and with the medical propaganda of the pharmaceutical industry. It is hoped that this new edition will even be of value to members of other professions, including nurses, physiotherapists, dieticians and almoners. A background knowledge of medicine adds interest and efficiency to the everyday work of all engaged in those ancillary professions.

The price of the new edition is 21s. (21s. 9d. post free) and orders may be placed with the Publisher, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

### ECHOES OF THE PAST

## EASY METHOD OF CURING FISTULA

From "Primitive Physick" by John Wesley. London, 1772.  
GRIND an Ounce of Mercury Sublimate, in a Glass Mortar, with a Glass Pestle, as fine as possible. Put it into a Glass Bottle, and pour on it two Quarts of pure Spring Water. Cork it close, and for six Days shake it well every Hour. Then let it settle for twenty-four Hours. Pour it off clear; filter it in a Glass Funnel; and keep it for Use close stopt. Put half a Spoonful of this Water in a Vial, and add two Spoonfuls of pure Spring Water: Shake them well together, and drink it fasting. It works both by Vomit and by Stool, but very safely. Keep yourself very warm, and walk as much as you can. The first Time neither eat nor drink till two Hours after it has done working. Take this every other Day. In forty Days this will also cure any *Cancer*, any *old Sore* or *King's Evil*, broken or unbroken.

Very weak Persons should not use this.

# Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

(Concluded from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, December 22, p. 668)

MR. O'DONNELL considered the matter of supply of medicines to people in the lower income group to be extremely urgent because 40 per cent. of the population were being provided with medicines through dispensaries. He had submitted a personal memorandum on the matter to the Department of Health.

THE REGISTRAR said that a special meeting had been held to consider the delegates' line of approach.

THE PRESIDENT announced that, after expenses had been deducted, the recent Irish Pharmacy Week had made a profit of £15, which was to be donated to the Benevolent Fund. Mr. Kennelly said that the Pharmacy Week committee had not had to avail itself of the £200 put at its disposal by the Council. In a tribute to Mr. D. W. P. Boyd (organising secretary) the president said: "I would like it to go on record that, without him, we should have had no Pharmacy Week. He has done a tremendous amount of hard work, which would have taxed any committee." MR. O'SULLIVAN pointed out that the committee was also under a great debt to the many companies that had given subscriptions and donations. MR. WALSH joined in the tributes.

Welcoming Mr. Walsh, THE PRESIDENT said they were all pleased to have him on the Council. MR. WALSH having thanked his proposer and seconder said that, while he was impressed with the work being done by the Council, he was distressed by the "lack of apparatus to deal with." He added that he would take a special interest in the welfare of the employee pharmacist, "the Cinderella of the profession," whose status he would strive to see fully recognised.

THE PRESIDENT reported that he had received a letter from the Fair Trade Commission in reply to the telegram sent by the Council in November (see *C. & D.*, November 24, p. 573). He had also written to the Commission and had received a reply "for the information of Council members." The meeting congratulated Mr. Kennelly on the prompt manner in which he had dealt with the matter.

Reporting on a meeting of the Trustees of the College of Pharmacy Fund Committee, held on November 30, THE REGISTRAR said the accounts of the previous year had been reviewed. The secretary had been instructed to convey the thanks of the Committee to contributors to the Fund. Approval had been given for the dean (Dr. R. Timoney), to purchase instruments and equipment for the college.

The registrar paid tribute to the co-operation he had received from the Irish Drug Association in reporting that the Department of Health had informed him of the imposition of temporary restrictions on the sale of phenmetrazine and meclozine. He said that, thanks to the co-operation of the I.D.A., he had succeeded in notifying all chemists of the restrictions within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the information. A country member had since expressed appreciation of the prompt manner in which the notification had been sent out. He had also asked if the Council could do anything to restrict the lay Press from publishing matters of a technical nature in relation to drugs. Supporting that view, THE REGISTRAR said that pharmacists had been pestered by worried parents inquiring about the safety of even harmless drugs. That was due to the amount of publicity given by the lay Press in recent months to those matters. He felt they had no business to use technical material from specialised journals, because the public could not understand the implications and might take a wrong meaning from it.

MR. R. J. POWER, stating that the first the Council had heard of the restrictions on the manufacture and distribution of hormones for veterinary use had been from their member on the Animal and Veterinary Remedies Committee, asked whether any word had been received from the Department of Agriculture on the matter? THE REGISTRAR replied they had heard nothing.

MR. POWER considered that, as a statutory body directly

concerned in the matter, they should at least have received an official communication from the Department as a matter of courtesy. THE PRESIDENT: "More than as a courtesy. The regulations are for the pharmacists to carry out, and we should be acquainted of them." MR. MILLER said it was up to the Council to draw the attention of the Department to the omission.

THE PRESIDENT, referring to the temporary restrictions imposed by the Department of Health, said that were it not for the promptitude of the registrar and his staff, valuable time would have been lost before the general body of pharmacists would have known of them. The Society had only been notified after the Order had been made and the Society's staff, and the I.D.A. had then "to get cracking." They had performed a good job and were to be congratulated. The Department should devise some means of communicating with the Society in advance in such matters, to give an opportunity of notifying members before the Orders were made. All other work had had to be suspended in the Society's office to get the notifications out in twenty-four hours. MR. WALSH said it was undesirable that they should have to obtain professional information from the lay Press.

THE REGISTRAR said he had written to the Department of Health suggesting that, in future, if even twenty-four hours' notice could be given of such Orders, it would enable the Council to advise their members on time. In reply, he had received an assurance that in the event of any emergency legislation in the future, every effort would be made to notify the Council at the earliest possible time. THE PRESIDENT thought that outcome satisfactory.

It was decided to write to the Department of Agriculture pointing out that, as pharmacists were directly concerned with the restriction in question, they considered they should have been notified officially of it.

On the motion of MR. COSTELLO, a vote of sympathy was passed with the widow of Mr. Granville Shaw, who, as president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, had presided at the Conference held in Dublin in 1956.

The following changes of address were noted: Mrs. Ann P. Butler, L.P.S.I., to 78 Main Street, Midleton, co. Cork; Mrs. Sarah C. O'Flynn, L.P.S.I., to 37 Alma Road, Monkstown, co. Dublin; D. D. Jackson, M.P.S.I., to 64 St. Alban's Park, Ballsbridge, Dublin; H. L. Mushatt, M.P.S.I., to Borodale, Templeogue, co. Dublin; J. A. McGahan, L.P.S.I., to Johnston Road, Cabinteely, co. Dublin; H. P. Carroll, L.P.S.I., to O'Neill Street, Carrickmacross, Monaghan; Miss Anna Palmer, to 55 Haddington Road, Dublin, 4; A. H. Devlin, to 10 York Road, Ilford, Essex.

Licence Certificates of the following were signed and sealed: Misses Mary C. Kearns, Alice Kilgarriff, Antoinette Keating, Margaret Mulholland, Mary McGrath, Messrs. T. Cashman, C. Flynn, M. Hughes, M. R. Pettit, M. Treacy.

The following were registered as Pharmaceutical Chemists, L.A.H. Certificates having been submitted: Dr. Veronica Mary Murphy, Rathmines, Dublin, 6; Dr. Sean Seosamh O'Duinn, Castlecomer, co. Kilkenny; Dr. James Joseph Geraghty, Salthill, Galway; Dr. Ahmed Meer, Natal, South Africa; and Dr. Ved Parkash Kaushal, Nairobi, Kenya, E. Africa.

Elected to Membership were: Mrs. Mary K. D. Noonan, Messrs. Jeremiah O'Keefe, Michael O'Dwyer, Tadhy Mac Giolla Riogh, Patrick McGovern, John C. Ryan. Reginald Kelly was elected an Associate Member. Dr. Ahmed Meer, 10 Col'ey Street, Dundee, Natal, South Africa, was nominated for membership.

Mrs. Ann Patricia Butler (née O'Connor), L.P.S.I., having submitted a marriage certificate, was granted change of name in Register.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Messrs. M. Power, J. J. O'Regan, J. Gleeson and P. A. Brady. Members present were: Messrs. M. L. Cashman, M. F. Broderick, H. P. Corrigan, C. J. Cremen, F. Loughman, V. G. McElwee, T. R. Miller, J. P. O'Donnell, T. B. O'Sullivan, R. J. Power, R. J. Semple and M. F. Walsh.

Grants totalling £131 were passed at a meeting of the Benevolent Fund that followed.

# “OPEN SHOP”

AN UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE  
SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST  
IN RETAIL PHARMACY

E. C. TENNER



THE Christmas tradition is of ancient extraction. In pre-Christian times, in the dark mid-December days, slaves and masters exchanged garb and parts and celebrated the Saturnalia, or festival of Saturn, ancient Roman god of agriculture. Nowadays more than half the year is spent by manufacturers and retailers in preparing for a three- or four-week selling orgy of gifts. Many and expensive are the divers advertisements devoted to persuading the public to buy more, and more expensive, gifts. Fortunately for the continuance of the National Health Service, pharmacists are able to profit considerably from the great Christmas turnover in cosmetic and toilet articles. Naturally where there are profits there are risks, and careful records of Christmas orders and Christmas sales from year to year are essential to reduce the chances of putting capital at risk by tying it up in gifts that do not sell. A rule to remember is “Don’t buy only the goods you would choose for yourself.” The public seems to like everything at some time or another, and what sticks one year may go like hot cakes in the next. However, one does have a valuable opportunity to help to educate the public taste towards the good and the beautiful.

### *Further Outlook Sunny*

Having now acquired the habit of buying Christmas cosmetic gift stocks in the preceding June, I suppose I ought not to have been surprised by an advertisement for “sun-glasses for the 1963 season” appearing in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST while the bulk of my Christmas stocks have still to be sold and the winter is hardly begun. What will the 1963 fashions be? “For glamour without glare” reads the caption, and glancing at the illustrations it would seem that the shapes vary from rectangular to ovate, with any number of variations such as lop-sided-obovate-subrectangular in between. Colours of frames and “glass” will no doubt be variegated as usual. It seems to me sun-glasses are bought simply to be in the fashion, because both the physiological need for them, and the sun-glares, are practically non-existent in this country. Yet fantastic numbers of these glamorous accessories are sold each year.

### *A Tradition That Should be Made to Live*

Tradition dies hard in retail pharmacy, but the traditional chemist’s shop is definitely passing away, apparently with the full approval of the National Pharmaceutical Union. Since shopkeeping is what has to pay for the nation’s dispensing, one must applaud the introduction of up-to-date methods and equipment. Not only do the modern shop fittings and windows mean increased sales and the ability to compete with keen and sometimes deadly competition, but they also make shop work much easier for the shop workers. Closed and mysterious drawers are reduced to a minimum. Useless shop-rounds are replaced by shelves full of stocks of popular goods in full view, and often within reach, of the customer. The goods are clearly priced along the shelf edge, so that no goods need be marked individually if shelf-edge prices are amended weekly when the C. & D. arrives. The pretty-pretty glass-case displays of perfumery and toilet articles are nowadays replaced by orderly stacks of stocks kept under glass to keep them dust free and attractive. Customers may refuse a soiled article, and anyway a pharmacist should not offer it for sale! With

all those desirable changes, provision must still be made, even if in contemporary style, for the shop to be easily recognised as a pharmacy, both within and without. To achieve that purpose, some of the valuable pharmacy jars and bottles and carboys should be retained and displayed prominently as features. The artistic value of pharmacists’ traditional impedimenta has been recognised by antique dealers everywhere, and those beautiful relics have often appeared recently in west-end and other displays. They are a part of our tradition that we cannot dispense with, and we should use them to label ourselves. Otherwise our pharmacies will become indistinguishable from other modern retail shops.

### *Good Sense in Good Salaries*

There is also another part of pharmacy’s tradition that should be preserved and fostered. After more than a century of effort by the Pharmaceutical Society and its members, the public has come to expect to find a superior quality of shop staff in a pharmacy. Advice in matters of health and life is a professional commodity that they expect to receive, and it can only be given by wise and experienced shop workers. The chemist’s assistant, indeed, makes his or her personal contribution to the pharmacy’s reputation. It is not too much to say that the staff is pharmacy’s best public relations officer. No matter how modern the pharmacy, the status and turnover of the shop will decline if the staff is not of suitable type. A business really is the people who run it. Those people should be happy and well paid, not dissatisfied and always looking for a better job. They should be confident that they receive a fair share of the cake, and that their great value to the business is appreciated. Then they will stay at their posts and become part of the tradition of the pharmacy. It is commonly supposed that young shop-workers are difficult to keep, so whenever one is found who takes an intelligent interest and pride in the work, he or she should be encouraged by appreciation, good pay and good conditions. No business can afford to lose its good public-relations officers. Yet I know of a prominent pharmaceutical leader who privately expressed his opinion that £18 per week is more than a fair wage for an assistant pharmacist in his employ. I do not know what he pays the rest of his staff, but I should imagine he has a considerable turnover of them. Opposed to his opinion we have another member of the Society writing to advocate £2,000 per annum as a pharmaceutical salary to aim at. Before I say I think that figure is too high to be practical, I must recall that I did think just that, not so many years ago, when the same pharmacist was advocating a figure of £1,000 p.a. That figure is now well below reality. We are told that the N.P.U. is at present negotiating a fresh National Joint Industrial Council wages agreement for retail pharmacy, and we also are awaiting the report of the Pharmaceutical Society’s Council on pharmaceutical remuneration. What do we know of the outlook of our negotiators and Council members? The N.P.U. Executive condoned in 1961 the N.J.I.C. twelfth agreement, which is now regarded, in 1962, as damaging to pharmacy. There must be no clashing between the two pharmaceutical organisations on the question of the proper level of remuneration. We want from both of them justice and truth with faith and vision.

# Pharmaceutical Manufacture in Europe

## PROGRESS TOWARDS "HARMONISATION"

THE chairman of the Pharmaceutical Industries Association in the European Free Trade Association (Mr. Etienne Junod, a director of F. Hoffmann La Roche et Cie, Switzerland) outlined to members of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain in London on December 13 the activities of his association and the liaison that exists between it and the corresponding organisations of the European Economic Community and Organisation for European Economic Co-operation and Development.

### Origins of the New Co-operation

Mr. Junod said that co-operation on a European scale between the various national associations of drug manufacturers went back to the summer 1959. At that date the G.I.I.P. (Groupement International de l'Industrie Pharmaceutique), the organisation of pharmaceutical manufacturers of the European Economic Community ("the Six") invited to Paris the associations of some non-member countries to explain to them the problems inherent in harmonising legislation in the field of health. The delegations of the invited countries realised the advantage of cultivating closer relations with G.I.I.P., "so as not to lose contact with that marching wing of the industry." It was clear to everyone that that approach could only be the prelude to a European economic community that was bound to come sooner or later. It was thus essential, within the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.) as much as within the European Economic Community, to examine and discuss the problems of the pharmaceutical industry so as to lay the foundations of a common philosophy. It was thus that the Pharmaceutical Industries Association (P.I.A.) came to life in Zurich in October 1959. Its first task was to lay the foundations of co-operation with G.I.I.P., so as to guide the activity of the P.I.A. along a similar road.

The G.I.I.P. had divided between five working parties the problems to be treated, so as to achieve the harmonised legislation postulated by the Treaty of Rome. Each party was presided over by the chief of one of the national delegations (Belgium, France, Germany, Holland and Italy). Those gentlemen met together every two months in a so-called "committee of presidents," reporting to their colleagues and passing on to the committee of presidents their recommendations. The recommendations, when accepted, became the official expression of the Community's industry and were submitted to the central authority of the E.E.C. in Brussels for consideration and acceptance as the basis for future health legislation within the Community.

Accordingly P.I.A. established three working parties, the first interested in questions of health legislation and economic problems, the second dealing with problems of patents and trade marks; and the third interested in questions of classification and dispensing of drugs

and of pharmacopoeias. Today each working party, whether of G.I.I.P. or of P.I.A. invited to its meetings the president of its opposite number.

At political level, the commission of G.I.I.P. presidents provided information on which would be founded the harmonised legislation for the Common Market. At present there was no such thing in the P.I.A., but the activities of the working parties were the foundation of action undertaken by each member association to influence legislation in its own country. The member organisation for the United Kingdom was the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry, with now some representation by the Pharmaceutical Association of Great Britain. The secretary's office was in Zurich.

### Formulating the Principles

An early task was to determine the principles on which legislation in the various countries, as it affected the pharmaceutical industry, should be based. The working party presided over by Mr. C. C. Stevens soon noticed that the liberal philosophy of G.I.I.P. was acceptable to members of P.I.A., whose first document "Basic rules on pharmaceutical legislation," produced by the working party, bore a great resemblance to that of G.I.I.P. Its main points were that laws governing manufacturers of medical preparations should not be subject to conditions different from those applicable to industrial enterprises in general; that registration should not be subject to examination of medical or economic need; that an application for registration should be accompanied by valid documents showing among other things that the pharmaceutical speciality, when used as prescribed, had no harmful effects exceeding limits compatible with existing medical knowledge; that the introduction to the market of a pharmaceutical speciality should not be delayed by registration procedure, every application being examined within a period of thirty days, extended in special cases to sixty [the speaker pointed out that those limits were decided upon before the U.S. Food and Drugs Administration fixed a higher limit which might have to be adopted in Europe]; that every rejection of an application for registration should be adequately justified; that the period of validity of registration, and thus the right to sell a pharmaceutical speciality, should not be subject to any time limit; and that the naming of a pharmaceutical speciality, and especially the choice of a trade mark, should be left entirely to the manufacturer (though never misleading). As to prices, it was agreed that the manufacturer should himself fix the prices of his pharmaceutical specialities; that the question of price should not form part of the registration procedure; and that prices should not be fixed arbitrarily in relation to those charged for the same pharmaceutical speciality in the country of origin.

It was laid down that all information

and advertising should be truthful, not misleading; and that the full responsibility for it should be borne either by the person in whose name the registration had been made, or by the manufacturer.

Other products of P.I.A.'s work were a glossary of terms used chiefly in pharmaceutical legislation; a survey on prices; a survey of legislation on poisonous substances in the countries of "the Seven"; and a declaration of principle on generic names.

Work was being done on surveying the legislation on medicine in the E.F.T.A. countries; on a list of colouring matters for use in medicaments; and on the problem (especially important in Austria and in the Scandinavian countries) of specialities prepared originally in pharmacies and later farmed out to a manufacturer (those products being often not considered by local law to be pharmaceutical specialities, and thus escaping the regulations governing registration; a case of evident discrimination against industrial pharmaceutical specialities).

### An Even Wider Basis of Co-operation

Another aspect of European economic co-operation, that of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (O.E.C.D.), of which the United States and Canada were also members, had taken as its task the elimination of protective duties, quantitative restrictions, and the like. In 1960 an *ad hoc* pharmaceutical committee had been set up to examine the problems of the industry. That committee, presided over by Mr. Noordhyn, Holland, met regularly in Paris to discuss ways to better co-operation in the European field. O.E.C.D. had the advantage of grouping among the administrators and experts, representatives of the Common Market countries, those of E.F.T.A., and those of Greece, Ireland, Spain and Turkey. Work was proceeding slowly. So far, the Committee has prepared a "Draft recommendation of the Council on procedure for the registration of pharmaceutical specialities," followed by two appendices: "Registration criteria for pharmaceutical specialities," and "Documents to be presented with a view to obtaining the registration of pharmaceutical specialities." The recommendation had been approved by the Council of O.E.C.D. and would be submitted to the various Governments with requests to adopt its principles in their own legislation. All Governments of the member countries were being recommended to harmonise and simplify their procedure for registration of drugs and to take steps towards reciprocal acceptance of national registration. The United States delegation had in principle accepted the decision of the Council, but had reserved the right of its Government to apply more stringent criteria in line with its Food and Drugs Act, 1962.

Another problem now being dealt with by the pharmaceutical committee

of the O.E.C.D. concerned the labelling of pharmaceutical specialities. The Committee had drafted a recommendation that labelling should be harmonised in all O.E.C.D. countries, and that it should be limited to:

1. Name of speciality.
2. Composition, both qualitative and quantitative.
3. Batch number.
4. Number of marketing authorisation.

5. Name and address of manufacturer or responsible vendor.

6. Restricted distribution, where applicable.

7. Pharmaceutical form and content.

8. Method of use.

9. Date of expiry (if necessary).

10. Special conservation precautions (if necessary).

11. Distinguishing marks under legislation relating to poisons and narcotics.

That proposal was still under study.

It was difficult yet, said Mr. Junod, to prophesy whether the co-operation instituted between the pharmaceutical associations of the E.F.T.A. and Common Market countries would bring about the results all were hoping for. It had however, been realised on both sides that the basic approach to the problems of health legislation was similar.

## Trade of the Apothecary

### ITS ORGANISATION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

MR. R. S. ROBERTS, B.A. (Wellcome Research Fellow, London Society of Apothecaries) gave an address on "The Organisation of the Trade of the Apothecary" at an evening meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society in London on November 14, Mr. J. C. Bloomfield in the chair.

Mr. Roberts said that while the trade of apothecary was an ancient one, only in the thirteenth century did apothecaries begin to be found in England. The reason was that so specialised a trade could only evolve when urban society became complex and the dispensing of medicines more complicated. In Europe these conditions first developed around the Mediterranean in the twelfth century. As trade gradually spread spicers, apothecaries and druggists were to be found further north. The Court first demanded such specialist attention, as much for spicing wine and preparing new sugar confections as for medical reasons. The apothecary-spicer therefore handled a wide range of goods and quickly spread to the main market towns, though probably he never became completely differentiated from the grocers and mercers. The London apothecaries were part of the Grocers Company until 1618, and in Chester a subordinate part of the Mercers' Guild. Even at that stage the apothecary was on the edge of medical practice. The poorer sections of town populations probably quickly lost the "wort-cunning" of the countryside, yet had nobody to turn to for help, because the physicians were few and expensive. The speaker thought it unlikely that the monasteries were of medical significance. The extent to which apothecaries practised medicine was limited by its static nature until the sixteenth century.

Two sides to the apothecary's trade must be studied: dispensing and retailing medicaments, and the practice of medicine—"a development as much natural and to be expected as it was objectionable to university-trained physicians."

#### Effect of New Mineral Drugs

Both those functions and the practice of medicine were significantly changed in the late sixteenth century. Population was growing, new diseases (such as syphilis) encouraged experimentation with new exotic drugs, and the printing in English of books such as those of John Hester stimulated interest in the use of mineral medicines. Those changes were first felt in the dispensing side of the apothecary's business, and his successful response to those fast-changing

conditions led him to practise medicine later.

The greatest single change in dispensing was brought about by the introduction of new drugs. In 1588 only 14 per cent. of drugs imported came from outside Europe. By 1669 the proportion had risen to 70 per cent. In 1604 Customs officials for the first time treated drugs as a separate group (about 200 basic commodities).

Mr. L. G. Matthews had recently shown that an apothecary's price list of 1625 included about 1,500 items. The value of the trade rose remarkably from about £600 in 1567 to £60,000 by the 1670's.

#### Differentiated from the Grocer

The immediate effect was to differentiate the apothecary completely from the grocer. In Exeter six apothecaries were active between 1560 and 1600, at least sixteen between 1600 and 1640. In London there were thirty odd by 1550 rising to 120 in 1618, 270 by the 1670's, and 380 by the end of the century.

The supply of the drugs to the apothecaries was in the hands of London grocer-druggists who either imported themselves or, more often, bought in wholesale lots from East India merchants. By the end of the century 95 per cent. of all drug imports came to the London *entrepot*. Apothecaries sent their orders by carrier to London, and a week or so later the carrier would take back a parcel of drugs. From his 1596 will Thomas Baskerville, an Exeter apothecary, was shown to owe London grocers £600. Henry Elliot, another Exeter apothecary, in 1623 seemed to have ordered about once a month. Stocks held varied widely. Thomas Perry, Southampton, in 1614 had only £10 worth, whereas Robert Bleasie, Chester, had £69 worth in 1633. Rate of turnover was slow. Elliot, with a basic stock of £40, spent only £93 in twenty-two months. Profit rates were difficult to estimate. Prices varied considerably and apothecaries often charged what the traffic would bear. Exeter apothecaries seemed to sell drugs at about five times the import price. The mark-up was high, but covered wholesalers' profit, carriage costs and retail margin (of the order of 150 per cent.). "If this retailing mark-up still seems excessive it must be remembered that much of the trade in those days was done on credit and the high rate of unpaid debts forced any retailer to charge high prices."

Later in the century apothecaries were often accused of charging exces-

sive prices, usually when charging for medical advice and treatment.

The number of apothecaries was still small—perhaps one per 2,000 of town population—and they were widely scattered. In Gloucestershire in 1608 there were apothecaries in only Gloucester, Cirencester and Wotton-under-Edge. To set up an apothecary's—or any other—shop one had to be free of the town, a right usually gained by apprenticeship to a free master or by inheritance from a free father. The system limited entrants to the trade and ensured some proficiency in it.

The apothecary would also be enrolled in a town guild, usually with other trades (for example, plumbers and glaziers in Lancaster, drapers and dyers in Ripon).

The exception was London where, in 1618, the apothecaries were separated from the grocers and set up as an independent company, with a monopoly of retailing and dispensing drugs. The new "guild" was, and remained for the next 200 years, exclusive to apothecaries, whereas the other London guilds (excepting the carmen and stationers) rapidly became social and charitable clubs. "In this way the London Society of Apothecaries was something of a bridge, and an important one, between the old mediæval guilds and the new national professional organisation of the nineteenth century."

#### A Seven-year Apprenticeship

The apothecary learned his trade from a master already in practice by an apprenticeship of at least seven years. Premiums charged were probably not great before the latter part of the seventeenth century, for the master, in return for the apprentice's keep, received free labour. That was then important, for the preparation of medicines was laborious. "Not only did each preparation contain perhaps a dozen ingredients, but the sheer amount of medicine consumed by a sick patient was enormous by today's standards." The apprentice was essential because the apothecary worked closely with a physician. It would be the job of the apprentice to walk or ride out to the patient with the physician in order to be instructed how and when the prescription was to be taken. The apothecary or his apprentice would then deliver the medicine, and often administer it and perform minor surgery such as blood letting on the physician's orders. Occasionally he would visit to observe the patient's progress when the doctor was too busy. When an apothecary died, it was unlikely that the wife

could carry on if the apprentice chose to join a new master. Such a situation was one reason why an apprentice often married into his master's family. It kept the business in the family, and overcame apprentice's greatest obstacle to setting up in business—lack of capital.

An apothecary might also set up in business by becoming the "servant-apothecary" of a successful physician. That was a useful introduction to medical practice. The advantage to the physician was that it enabled him to retain the goodwill and continued co-operation of a trusted ex-servant, an important consideration when much of a physician's success might depend upon secret remedies which his apothecary might divulge to others or exploit himself. The complicated preparation of the new Paracelsian mineral drugs made it difficult for the physician to be independent of apothecaries.

The growing importance of the apothecary and his drugs was indicated by the publication, in 1618, of the *Pharmacopeia Londoniensis*. The fact that the earliest known apothecary's price list, that of D. Gordon of Aberdeen, 1625, closely followed the London *Pharmacopeia* showed that the apothecary and his drugs were now reaching a nation-wide public. By 1660 apothecaries were to be found in such small places as Market Lavington, Wilts, and Wimborne, Dorset. By the end of the century the spread was even wider. The problems of supplying more standardised drugs led to the emergence, by the end of the seventeenth century, of local provincial wholesale druggists, who bought from the London druggists. Those wholesalers were sometimes apothecaries by training, but more usually grocers.

#### The First "Chymists"

By that time also the term chemist became common, first in London then in the provinces. The first "chymists" were experimenters who produced chemicals, usually of mineral extraction, in laboratories. One of the most famous was Godfrey Hankowitz, who was associated with Robert Boyle and an early producer of phosphorus. Such men quickly entered both the wholesaling of non-chemical drugs and the retailing and dispensing of medicines. To be sure of the exact position of the "chemist-druggist" was thus difficult, but he was already encroaching on the apothecaries' terrain in the larger towns and he, rather than the apothecary, was the ancestor of the modern pharmaceutical chemist.

The apothecaries never seriously challenged such newcomers, having themselves long been turning to the practice of medicine, and so never trying to maintain a retailing monopoly.

Many physicians and surgeons outside London did their own dispensing and newcomers to England carried the process a stage further. Samuel Holmes, a Scottish surgeon, set up as apothecary-surgeon in London in the 1660's, and French refugees often combined the retailing trade of drugs with surgery and general medical practice. Towards the end of the century there was a steady supply of ex-naval surgeons who

came home to settle, and practise. Thus the dispensing of drugs and indeed the term apothecary were appropriated by people whose training was quite different.

The apothecary, on the other hand, was establishing a right to practise medicine. In the sixteenth century several prosecutions were brought under a 1512 Act that required anyone practising physic and surgery respectively to be licensed by the local bishop. Only the influx of new, relatively unknown exotic plants and of Paracelsian mineral remedies was needed to give the apothecary his big chance. Apothecaries read the new books on medicine and could copy physicians' prescribing methods. An apothecary with knowledge of the new drastic mineral remedies and who enjoyed a special relationship with a physician, could quickly branch out into a confident and successful practice of medicine. Successful apothecaries increasingly applied for episcopal licences to confirm such practice of physic. Cases in the Star Chamber in the 1630's failed to arrest a similar development even in London, where the College of Physicians had special powers. In 1703 a last despairing attempt to stop the apothecaries failed in the Rose case, which legally defined the apothecary's right to practise medicine, which he had in fact enjoyed outside London for nearly a century. The profession of apothecary in the seventeenth century attracted men of intelligence, who were interested in the new co-called "mechanick sciences." University graduates were attracted into the profession; and men of science, such as Petty, Boyle and Newton apparently chose apothecaries as friends and companions. The Oxford scientific meetings that preceded the founding of the Royal Society were usually held at the homes of apothecaries. Once the Royal Society was formally founded in London many apothecaries contributed to its proceedings. When the struggle broke out between the London apothecaries and the College of Physicians, impartial observers, such as Goddard (Gresham professor of physic), were able to say that apothecaries, with their new knowledge based upon experiment, were sometimes the superior of learned physicians. By the eighteenth century a man calling himself apothecary was more likely to be a general practitioner than a mere dispenser of medicine and yet may never have been trained as a surgeon or physician.

The "rather sad, but nevertheless obvious" conclusion was that the development of the medical and pharmaceutical profession had been conditioned not by professional, ethical, legislative or even medical considerations, so much as by social and economic pressure.

#### Difficulties of Identification

DR. T. D. WHITTET, congratulated Mr. Roberts on a fine piece of work that went far towards making good the lack of knowledge on the trade of the apothecary in the provinces. It was often difficult to identify apothecaries in local guilds because they were often described in the records as mercers or

merchants. He hoped Mr. Roberts' work would encourage others to study local records. He would like to see compiled a general directory of apothecaries throughout Britain. MR. ROBERTS, agreeing, said that there must be many interested people prepared to devote time to going through the local records. Such efforts would require central co-ordination, and he and Dr. Whittet would be pleased to assist.

MR. BLOOMFIELD pointed out that the next *Newsletter* to Branch secretaries and correspondents would deal with local records.

MR. J. W. GILES, Lincoln, brought with him a copy of an inventory of a Lincolnshire apothecary who died in 1607.

#### The Plague and its Influence

MR. R. W. GILLHAM, Leeds, said he had always understood that the development of the apothecary to the practising physician had received its great impetus during the Great Plague, "when the physicians either died or followed their wealthy patients into the comparative safety of the countryside, leaving the apothecaries to carry on." MR. ROBERTS said it was difficult to say yes or no to that. *Prima facie* there was no evidence for it. The evidence went to show that the practising of apothecaries as physicians predated the Plague by at least thirty or forty years. It seemed to him that the leading lights of the Society of Apothecaries, who got separation from the grocers in 1518 were playing "a very dirty game." With the backing of the physicians, they had gained independence from the grocers, so that they could practise medicine. Later they were involved in Star Chamber cases brought [unsuccessfully] by the physicians. In the sixteenth and well into the seventeenth centuries, apothecaries had been able to practise medicine because the dividing line between the professions was narrow. The theory was not wrong, but did not hold the whole truth.

Agreeing, DR. WHITTET said there was evidence of apothecaries doing "first-class work" in London during the Plague. It was known that three or four died as a result, and that another was given a piece of gold plate by the king for his services.

MR. ROBERTS thought the theory would be difficult to prove.

MR. J. W. HADGRAFT wondered whether seventeenth-century social and political changes were reflected in the emergence of the apothecary during that time and whether the effect of the Cromwellian revolution was to stimulate or hinder the process. "We just do not know," said MR. ROBERTS, that the gap of eighteen years (1642-60) of the Cromwellian revolution could only have stimulated the emergence of the apothecary. He considered that to be entirely related to the growth of population and the importation (for reasons of profit) of new drugs which stimulated different sorts of medical treatments and remedies. The apothecary was able to adapt himself and exploit the changing situation "because he was not held back by too much book-learning." The physician could not react so quickly.

# GUIDE TO ANIMAL MEDICINES

Information about veterinary medicines made available by manufacturers through pharmacies.

## A Q U A D E X - D

MANUFACTURER: Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., 19 Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10.

DESCRIPTION: Aqueous dispersion of pure crystalline vitamin D<sub>3</sub>.

INDICATIONS: Vitamin D deficiency.

METHOD OF USE: *Small animals*, 1 to 6 mils intramuscularly. *Large animals*, 4 to 15 mils intramuscularly.

SIDE EFFECTS: Occasionally an anaphylactic reaction may occur in some dogs.

HOW SUPPLIED: In vial of 15 mils. FIRST ISSUED: October 1962.

## E P I V A X - 'D O U B L E - P L U S'

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Ampoule containing combined canine distemper vaccine, egg-adapted (living) and canine contagious hepatitis vaccine, tissue-culture-adapted (living) avirulent, freeze-dried or with two 1-mil vials of combined *Leptospira canicola* and *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae* vaccine.

INDICATIONS: Prevention of canine distemper, contagious hepatitis, and leptospirosis caused by *L. canicola* and *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*.

DOSAGE: Two subcutaneous injections.

NOTES: Six months' shelf life at 2-10° C. Do not freeze.

HOW SUPPLIED: In box containing course of two injections.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Veterinary prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: April 1962.

## F R A N O C I D E 40 per cent.

MANUFACTURER: Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Wellcome Building, 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

DESCRIPTION: Sterile, neutral solution of 40 per cent. diethylcarbamazine citrate. Anthelmintic.

INDICATIONS: Parasitic bronchitis (husk) in cattle and sheep.

DOSAGE: *Cattle*, 2.5 mils per cwt. bodyweight; *Sheep*, 0.25 mils per 10 lb. bodyweight, by intramuscular injection for three successive days. May also be administered orally.

NOTES: When the cap is unscrewed the sterility seal is broken and the contents should be used only for oral administration. Store in a cool dry place.

HOW SUPPLIED: In bottle of 200 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Recommended on veterinary prescription only. FIRST ISSUED: April 1962.

## P R E D N O - L E U C O T R O P I N tablets

MANUFACTURER: Silten, Ltd., Hatfield, Herts. DISTRIBUTOR: W. Gimber & Sons, Ltd., 2 Queens Road, London, S.E.15.

DESCRIPTION: White tablets each containing 300 mgm. of phenylcinchoninic hexamine and 1 mgm. of prednisolone.

INDICATIONS: Shock; arthritis, rheumatism; allergy; burns.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Severe nephrosis; circulatory congestion.

DOSAGE: *Dogs*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 tablets twice a day according to weight. *Cats*,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -tablet two to three times a day. *Small farm animals*, 1 to 2 tablets two or three times a day.

HOW SUPPLIED: In packs of twenty and 100.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1962.

## H E X A P H E N (sheep)

MANUFACTURER: Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Chemical Works, Berkhamsted, Herts.

DESCRIPTION: A combined phenothiazine and hexachlorophene liquid drench.

INDICATIONS: For control of roundworms and liverfluke in sheep.

DOSAGE: Oral dosage on liveweight basis. *See label text*.

HOW SUPPLIED: In 1 gall. polythene container.

FIRST ISSUED: September 1962.

## F R A M O M Y C I N anti-scour paste

MANUFACTURER: Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., 19 Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10.

DESCRIPTION: Disposable applicator containing framycetin sulphate in an edible fat base.

INDICATIONS: Enteric infections in piglets.

DOSAGE: *Up to two weeks*, 100 mgm. *Two to four weeks*, 200 mgm.

HOW SUPPLIED: In disposable syringe of 10 mils containing 1,000 mgm. of framycetin.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act. Recommended on veterinary prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1962.

## F R A M O M Y C I N ear drops

MANUFACTURER: Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., 19 Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10.

DESCRIPTION: Non-oily cream formulated with non-ionic emulsifying agents and containing 0.5 per cent. of framycetin sulphate, 0.1 per cent. of gamma benzene hexachloride, and 0.25 per cent. of hydrocortisone.

INDICATIONS: Otitis.

METHOD OF USE: Should be applied to the infected ear, three or four times a day.

HOW SUPPLIED: In plastic squeeze bottle of 5 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act. Recommended on veterinary prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1962.

## F R A M O M Y C I N lotion

MANUFACTURER: Crookes Laboratories, Ltd., 19 Park Royal Road, London, N.W.10.

DESCRIPTION: Non-oily cream formulated with non-ionic emulsifying agents, and containing 0.5 per cent. of framycetin sulphate, 0.1 per cent. of gamma benzene hexachloride, and 0.25 per cent. of hydrocortisone acetate.

INDICATIONS: Dermatitis, pruritus, eczema and mange especially when secondarily infected.

METHOD OF USE: Thin film should be applied to the affected and surrounding areas three or four times a day.

HOW SUPPLIED: In plastic squeeze-bottle of 20 mils.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act. Recommended on veterinary prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1962.

## V E C O R T E N O L - V I O F O R M ointment

MANUFACTURER: CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex.

DESCRIPTION: Ointment containing 0.25 per cent. of prednisolone trimethylacetate and 3 per cent. of iodochlorhydroxyquino-line.

INDICATIONS: Most common skin disorders.

METHOD OF USE: Hair should be clipped from the affected parts and the ointment well rubbed in. One or two times a day.

NOTE: Application to ears is facilitated by elongated nozzle.

PRECAUTION: May discolour pale fabrics.

HOW SUPPLIED: In tube of 10 gm.

SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS: Therapeutic Substances Act. Recommended on veterinary prescription only.

FIRST ISSUED: October 1962.

# New Herbicides and Techniques

## SIXTH BRITISH WEED-CONTROL CONFERENCE

PAPERS presented at the sixth British Weed Control Conference, Brighton, November 6-7, suggested a year of consolidation rather than innovation in the field of herbicide research. Nevertheless, a few promising compounds emerged, some of them chemically unrelated to any previously used herbicides.

Follow-up work on three methylmercapto triazines—ametryne, simetryne and G34360\* (supplied by Fisons Pest Control, Ltd.) used to control weeds in agricultural kale indicated that G34360 (2-methylmercapto-4-methylamino-6-isopropylamino, 1, 3, 5-triazine) was the most promising because of its greater margin of selectivity. All three caused a more than 90 per cent. kill of actively growing *Chenopodium album* (fat hen) at 4 oz. per acre, and their use substantially increased the yields. Low mammalian and avian toxicity were considered properties that will lead G34360 to be commercially developed as a leaf spray in the control of *C. album* in kale. Not enough information is available at present to show whether ametryne and simetryne, at 4 oz. per acre, would be competitive with G34360 at 6 oz. per acre.

Another residual herbicide, FW925 (2-4-dichlorophenyl 4-nitrophenyl ether), (supplied by Pan Britannica Industries, Ltd.), was reported able, when applied before weed and crop emergence, to control a range of common weeds that compete with important horticultural crops. FW925 is unusual in being chemically distinct from any present residual herbicides. Its activity is not influenced by the degree of soil moisture at application time, nor is its herbicide activity materially influenced by soil type. The effect of FW925 on susceptible weeds is understood to persist for six weeks; its spectrum may be improved by mixing with it minimal amounts of chlorpropan, CDEC or 1983 (N'-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenyl-NN-dimethyl urea), though at the expense of selectivity on some soils.

### "Interesting and Promising"

Encouraging results were also reported from investigations into the selectivity of a new German herbicide commonly known as PCA (1-phenyl-4-amino-5-chloro-pyridazone-6), used at early stages of weed growth among sugar beet. Though described as an "extremely interesting and promising compound" it has given somewhat contradictory results, especially when applied before the weeds emerged. The use of a combined spray of PCA and CMU (cyclo-octyl-dimethylurea) proved efficient only in pre-emergent treatment.

Field trials with a new compound R2061 (n-propyl-ethyl-n-butythiol carbamate) for the control of weeds in sugar beet and mangolds, were reported encouraging. A paper by Bagnall, Caldicott and Mintner (Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd.), reported the material appears safe at 4 lb. per acre, though control varied widely—fluorine, it is be-

lieved, by the degree of incorporation of the herbicide into the soil. Soil type, moisture, and rainfall after applications did not appear greatly to affect results. Admixture with other herbicides might be necessary if control were to be obtained of all important weeds that occur in Britain among sugar beet and mangolds.

Three papers dealt with investigations into the possibilities of chemical weed control among potatoes.

The National Agricultural Advisory Service carried out, in 1961, six trials and in 1962, ten trials with ametryne, prometryne, trietazine, diuron, linuron, dinoseb, a mixture of dinoseb and TCA, and mixtures of paraquat with trietazine or simazine. The results indicated that all those herbicides could considerably reduce the weed population in the potato crop but that the surviving weeds could subsequently form a heavy infestation. In 1961, dinoseb plus TCA and in 1962 the two mixtures based on paraquat were the most successful treatments. The Agricultural Research Council's weed-research organisation investigated the resistance of Majestic potato to twenty-three herbicides incorporated into the soil in a greenhouse pot experiment. Compounds to which the potato appeared to have some tolerance included trietazine, a group of methylthiotriazines, linuron, diphenamid, and N-(1',2',4'-triazole)-2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetamide. The King Edward potato was more susceptible than Majestic to simazine and monuron.

Milford and Pfeiffer (Chesterford Park Research Station), reported on preliminary assessments of triazines for weed control in potatoes from pot experiments. Their results indicated

that of eleven chemicals tested (simazine, atrazine, trietazine, G34361 and prometone) exhibited the greatest degree of selectivity. Trietazine proved less toxic in varying degrees to both crop and weed species. Under the conditions of the experiment the elimination of weed competition by treatment with simazine and trietazine was shown to result in increased yields, though equivalent tests under weed free conditions showed yield reductions.

A paper presented by D. G. Sharp (Plant Protection, Ltd.), described what could well be a valuable method of spraying hormone weedkillers, virtually eliminating "drift" damage to adjacent susceptible crops. The method as described is applicable to tractor-mounted equipment. It uses a horizontal tube perforated with holes at 2-4 in. spacings, reciprocating at right angles to the direction of travel at approximately 1,000 vibrations per minute. The liquid to be sprayed is fed into that tube under low pressure. In trials carried out in close proximity to young tomato plants, MCPA was sprayed to within 2 ft. of the plants, in winds estimated at 10-15 miles per hour, with the wind at right angles to the direction of travel of the applicator, and directly towards the plants. Limited trials in cereals at a rate of 25 gall. per acre indicated a biological control equivalent to that obtained with a standard low-volume sprayer.

Other speakers at the Conference, criticised the present rather inefficient and haphazard methods of passing on information about new herbicides, and application techniques, and stressed the need for a greater degree of organised instruction.

## PHARMACEUTICAL AEROSOLS

### New Berkshire factory planned

THE new factory for the production of pharmaceutical aerosols for Armstrong Laboratories (International), Ltd. (see *C. & D.*, November 24, p. 562) is being built at Bracknell, Berks, close to the factory of the Aerosol Packaging Co., Ltd. Work is due to begin in January 1963 and the first of possibly four complete units should be ready by the end of July. Each line or unit will have air conditioning, humidity control, control laboratories (including one for customers' own chemists). The company will provide an aerosol packaging service for the pharmaceutical industry.

Giving details of the new venture to the Press in London on November 20, Mr. M. N. Conville (managing director, A.P.C., Ltd.), said that the machinery would be built to the specifications of Armstrong Laboratories, Boston, who had built, developed and "tailored" so that "quite amazing accuracies of performance" had become possible. More important, consistency of performance had been secured. "We intend to give an accurate professional service to fill 'ethical' products. We believe that the aerosol pharmaceutical 'ethical' pack has advantages and immense contribu-

tions to make in many fields of drug usage. The research we have done on asthmatic conditions alone leads us to believe that the asthmatic aerosol preventative or relief can help masses of people. We believe in other major fields the aerosol pack can aid by its ability to give accurate metered doses from 50 mgm. and by its ease of use and accurate repetitiveness."

Armstrong Laboratories, Inc., Boston, U.S.A., who with Thomas Tilling, Ltd., are joint owners of the new company, began making aerosols in 1956. They have all the while concentrated their efforts in packaging products for which exactness of quality and quantity are essential. The two Armstrong brothers from the American company together with Messrs. A. E. Hepper and M. N. Conville constitute the board of the new British company.

## N.H.S. STATISTICS

In NORTHERN IRELAND during September 502,838 prescriptions (358,476 forms) were dispensed at a gross cost of £262,580 (£211,509 net). Average cost per prescription was 125.3d. (100.9d. net.).

\*Recently marketed as Semeron.

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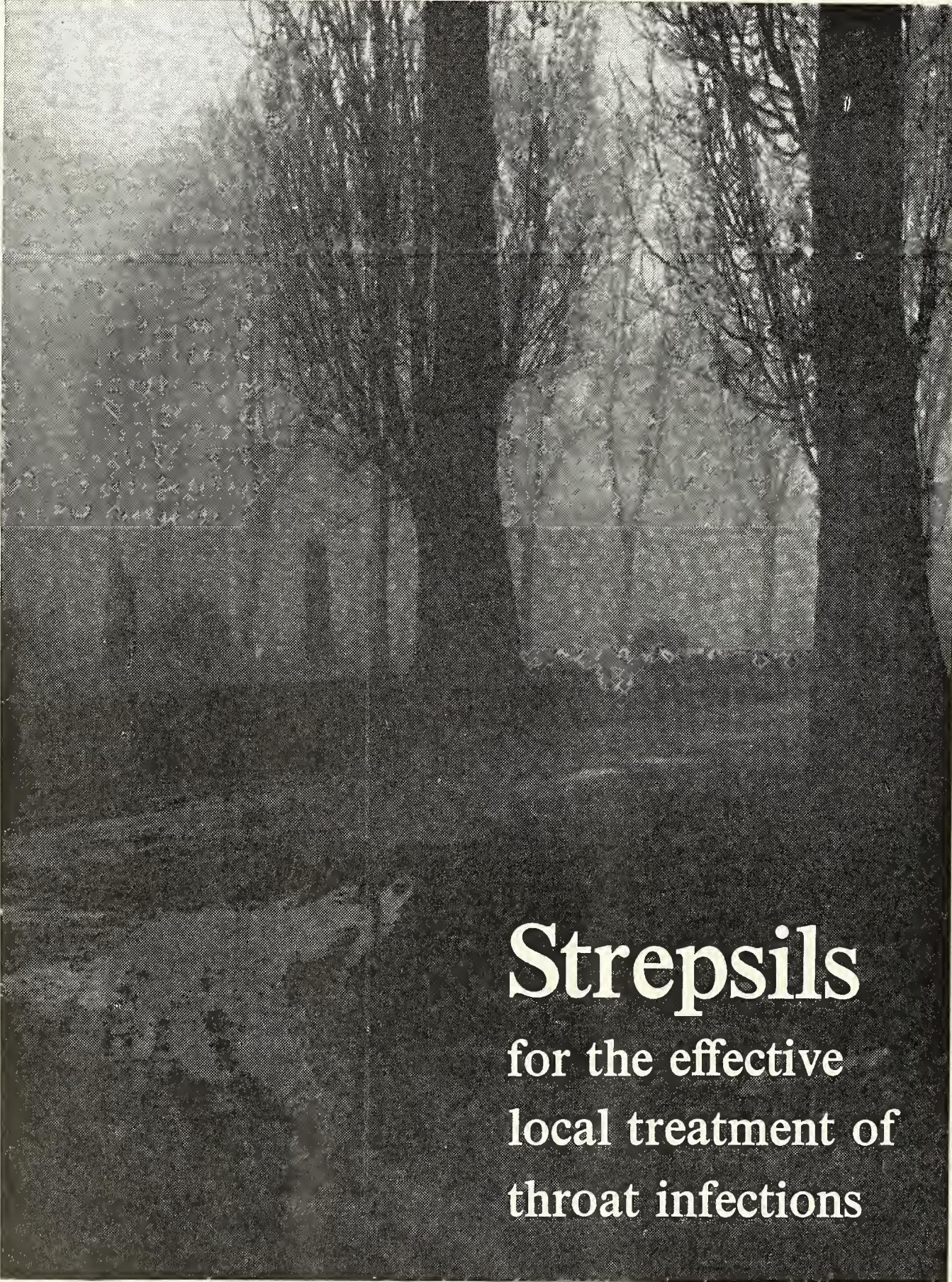
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# The Markets in 1962

## A QUIET YEAR IN ALL SECTIONS

BUSINESS in CRUDE DRUGS during 1962 was exceptionally difficult, and importers and home consumers generally followed the policy of buying on a hand-to-mouth basis. The same policy was evident in PHARMACEUTICAL and FINE CHEMICALS, the makers of which were seriously affected by competition from most producer countries, from far-away Japan to near-at-hand Belgium. The pharmaceutical industry was the "whipping boy" of Parliamentarians and others on many occasions. To charges of "big profits," "wasteful advertising," "slick salesmen bombarding doctors' surgeries," so familiar in previous years, was added, after the thalidomide tragedies, another complaint—that the products of the industry were insufficiently tested before marketing. Many irresponsible stories on the subject were published in some sections of the Press, sparking off something of a witch-hunt among other preparations in Britain and all over the world. Nevertheless, pharmaceutical manufacturers were able to record a 4 per cent. increase in the value of their exports of prepared medicines over 1961 (the previous highest year) and the United States was one of the largest customers.

Strikes were an all-too-frequent occurrence in some sectors of industry, and the nation had to put up with a one-day railway stoppage. London docks, however, were fortunately free of the major stoppages that have befallen trade in most recent years. Generally speaking ESSENTIAL OILS produced a firmer market. It would seem that some of the oils came back into favour at the expense of the synthetics that had been replacing the natural products.

### Crude Drugs

Because of weather conditions most cultivated crops of BOTANICALS were harvested late, and shortages which had built up pending new-crop arrivals were therefore inclined to be more numerous than usual. However, that did not pose any great problems for the merchants, since demand was for most of the time at a low level. One of the few commodities for which there never seemed to be sufficient stock to meet requirements was IPECACUANHA. Brazilian and Nicaraguan varieties were out of the market for the greater part of the year, only Colombian material being available and that usually in small quantities. In previous years when COCHINEAL from the Canary Isles was in short supply there was Peruvian silver grey available, but a continued shortage of the former, which became apparent in March and went on through most of the year, caused extra demand for Peruvian, and by September the market was bare, only Canary Isles silver grey being offered at the advance rate of 11s. 6d. per lb. After those stocks were cleared the price moved up to 12s., c.i.f.

In SPICES the highlight was provided by GINGER, the price of which received

CRUDE DRUGS		December 1961	December 1962
Aloes, Cape(c.i.f.)	Per cwt.	147 6	180 0
Balsam, tolu, B.P.	lb.	12 0	10 6
Buchu, rounds	lb.	4 6	4 0
Camphor, B.P. (in bond) . . .	lb.	3 10½	4 9
Cascara . . .	cwt.	270 0	215 0
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	2 9½	2 10½
Cochineal, silver grey, Peruvian, (c.i.f.) . . .	lb.	4 3	10 0
Ergot, Portuguese	lb.	8 0	9 0
Ginger, African	cwt.	260 0	435 0
Jamaican No. 3	cwt.	270 0	670 0
Gum acacia . . .	cwt.	140 0	147 6
Ipecacuanha, Costa Rican . . .	lb.	73 0	82 0
Menthol, Chinese Brazilian . . .	lb.	57 0	47 6
Mercury . . .	flask	1,180 0	1,230 0
Seeds			
Anise . . .	cwt.	235 0	285 0
Caraway . . .	cwt.	157 6	152 6
Coriander,	cwt.	130 0	48 6
Dill . . .	cwt.	100 0	87 6
Senega . . .	lb.	16 6	15 3
Shellac, F.O.T.N.	cwt.	200 0	192 6
Waxes			
Bees', Dar-es- Salaam . . .	cwt.	425 0	480 0
Carnauba, prime yellow . . .	cwt.	700 0	645 0

a real boost. Jamaican No. 3 began the year at 270s. per cwt. but soon jumped to 330s. By March it had passed the 400s. mark, by April 500s. and by July 600s. During most of that time shipment material was offering, but supplies dried up in late summer, giving a further impetus to spot prices. Business was then done at around 650s. per cwt., with holders asking 670s. in November-December, when new-crop for February-April shipment came on offer at 500s. Ginger from other sources also rose substantially. African was quoted at 260s. per cwt. on the spot in January, and was unchanged for the first half of the year, despite much higher shipment quotations from April onwards. In July, spot prices were adjusted in sympathy with the forward rates, and remained fairly steady around 435s. spot and 420s. c.i.f., shipment offers ceasing in November.

MENTHOL prices were depressed, particularly for Brazilian. In January the in-bond price for Brazilian was 42s.; by June it slipped to 33s. and went below the 30s. mark in September, dropping to 23s. 6d. by early December. Chinese material was more steady, but duty-paid prices also fell gradually from 57s. per lb. in January to 47s. 6d. in December. LIQUORICE BLOCK juice, unchanged in price for three years, rose 10s. per cwt.; the natural root was in short supply at times, particularly the Russian and Anatolian varieties. Minimum prices for GUM ACACIA were applied by the Sudanese authorities in February. Portuguese ERGOT, traditionally an enigma, was firmer than in

recent years but, so far as the London market was concerned, there was resistance to the higher prices asked and in September there was a gradual falling back, despite the clearance by then of European material.

After an absence for several months, BELLADONNA ROOT came on the market in March, but supplies were taken up and the summer months saw the market bare again. SENNA LEAVES and particularly PODS were scarce for much of the time, and when new-crop Tinnevelly came along it commanded higher prices than did the previous crop. VALERIAN was not freely available. The European, which is preferred, was cleared at origin long before the new-crop was ready, and again considerably higher prices were asked. When the new crop came along Dutch was quoted at 205s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f., against the previous season's value of 173s.

The collection of botanicals in the United States during August was reported to be normal in some areas, but in others the employment situation tended to offer more opportunity for other work, and drew potential collectors away from the gathering of roots and herbs. Holders of CHERRY BARK dropped their price by twopence per lb. when the new bark arrived in August, but by October the price went up by a similar amount. Shortages of COCILLANA BARK boosted the price to nearly 2s. 6d. a lb. on the spot. CASCARA, on the other hand, was slightly easier, because of lack of demand. SENEGA was easier towards the end of the year for the same reason. HONEY was steady and with a firmer tendency, particularly the Australian medium amber.

Among AROMATIC SEEDS prices of ANISE were at a high level throughout the year because of small crops from various origins; buyers showed more interest in China star. Fair business was done in CELERY during the early part of the year when prices were lower; towards the close demand from North America caused the price to advance rapidly until the new crop began offering. The crop of Moroccan CORIANDER was exceptionally heavy and caused prices to slump when it became available. Iran was the main source of supply for CUMIN the price being well under Indian and Cyprus material. DILL and FENNEL were in routine demand and prices moved little. The Moroccan FENUGREEK crop was up to estimate and at cheaper prices. Home suppliers of MUSTARD were able to compete with other origins.

### Essential Oils

Each week ESSENTIAL OILS provided more talking points than drugs or chemicals; most displayed a firmer tone than in previous years. LEMONGRASS was outstanding for erratic behaviour so far as prices were concerned; at the beginning of the year it was about 23s. per lb. By the beginning of March it had reached a peak of 38s. 6d., but during the following six months spot offers dropped by an average of one

shilling each week until it touched 12s. per lb. and 10s., c.i.f. In October the pendulum began to move in the opposite direction and in November, when it was at 13s. 6d., dealings were suddenly suspended on news from India that the Government was going to introduce floor and ceiling prices. However, after about two weeks of waiting, that plan was either abandoned or shelved, and trading recommenced at 14s. 3d., c.i.f. By mid-December the price had receded to 12s. 9d., c.i.f.

CITRONELLA moved spasmodically; for the greater part of the second quarter prices of both Ceylon and Formosan oils were static at 6s. 7d. and 8s. 9d. per lb. respectively. Thereafter a firmer tendency developed, and by mid-December Ceylon oil had reached 8s. 3d. and Formosan 12s. 3d., in bond.

ESSENTIAL OILS (per lb.)	December 1961	December 1962
	s. d.	s. d.
Anise . . . . .	12 0	18 9
Bergamot . . . . .	72 6	75 0
Bois de Rose, Brazilian	13 9	22 0
Citronella, Ceylon. Formosan (in bond)	6 2	8 3
Clove, Madagascar leaf, duty paid . . .	8 6	12 3
Eucalyptus, 70-75 per cent		
Spanish . . . . .	3 3	5 3
Geranium, Bourbon .	85 0	95 0
Lemongrass . . . . .	23 0*	13 0
Lime . . . . .	48 0	47 6
Patchouli, Penang d.p.	33 0	23 6
Peppermint, Chinese .	27 0	19 0
Brazilian .	15 3	7 3
Italian . . . . .	48 0*	60 0
Sandalwood, Mysore .	170 0	135 0
Vetivert, Bourbon .	100 0	95 0

\*nominal

Apart from small lots, PALMAROSA was unobtainable on the spot, and prices for shipment were considered high. In January the oil was quoted for shipment at 44s., c.i.f., against 27s. 6d., c.i.f., twelve months previously. In February it reached the peak of 68s. and then began easing until in June it was 52s. 6d. Chinese ANISE offers were scarce during the first quarter, and its value advanced from 12s. per lb. to 19s. 6d., around which value it remained for the rest of the year. BOIS DE ROSE provided a firm market, beginning the year at a little under 14s. per lb. It then climbed steadily to reach 32s. 6d. in June, before gradually easing to the current level of 22s. After years in the doldrums EUCALYPTUS turned firmer, ending the year at about double the price at which it began. The oil on the market was usually either of Spanish or of Chinese origin, Australia having apparently withdrawn from the market because of the low prices that have prevailed. Chinese and Brazilian PEPPERMINT (*M. arvensis*) values were depressed for most of the time without any credible reason, but American and Italian oils (*M. piperita*) went ahead, particularly after it was seen that the new-crop yield would be lower than in 1961. Production of the American oil was reported down by 14 per cent., with demand fairly brisk throughout. SPEARMINT prices declined

in the face of poor demand, and despite a lower yield from the new crop; there was, however, a good carry-over from 1961. After the SANDALWOOD chip auctions in June, the oil from Mysore, which some thought already carried an inflated price, firmed still more, but consumers seemed to resist the higher prices and quotations subsequently eased.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Almost traditionally the year began with a flurry of price changes, most important of which were lower rates for ETHYL ALCOHOL, METHYLATED SPIRIT and ACETIC ACID. CITRIC ACID was increased by 10s. 6d. per cwt. by one manufacturer at the beginning of January, but other suppliers did not follow the lead and in fact during April the price fell. Then, early in July, an increase of 25s. took effect, at which level the price was maintained for the rest of the year. CITRATES were reduced during the spring but did not move up in sympathy when the acid became dearer. TARTARIC ACID was lowered in January by 6s. to 9s. per cwt. according to quantity. Also in January CAFEINE and its SALTS were reduced, but HYPOPHOSPHITES moved up by 5 per cent. Caffeine also moved lower towards the close of the year. GLYCERIN supplies appeared to be in excess of demand, and the makers cut their schedules in June by £10 per ton and again in November by the same amount. New prices for PARAFFIN LIQUID, which began operating at the beginning of February, showed a rise of threepence to fourpence per gall. over the previous rates. SULPHONAMIDES were in routine demand, with several weak items; SULPHADIAZINE was reduced by 20s. per kilo and by a further 5s. in June and 2s. in December; SULPHAMETHIZOLE by 5s. in May; SULPHADIMIDINE, SUCCINYL and PHTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLES also followed the lower trend during July and December. BORIC ACID fell by 50s. per ton at the end of February, while BORAX also dropped 40s. shortly afterwards.

Freight rates, as usual, continued to rocket, and some of the increase in

CHEMICALS	Per kilo	December 1961	December 1962
		s. d.	s. d.
Aneurine hyd.	155 0	117 6	
Acetylsalicylic acid . . . . .	lb. 4 0½	4 0½	
Boric acid pdr.	cwt. 97 0	94 6	
Caffeine citrate	kilo 26 0	24 1	
Calcium lactate	lb. 2 3	2 3	
Citric acid	cwt. 165 0	172 0	
Cream of Tartar	cwt. 241 0	241 0	
Cyanocobalamin	gm. 130 0	105 0	
Glycerin . . . . .	cwt. 205 0	185 0	
Nicotinic acid	kilo 32 9	28 0	
Nicotinamide	kilo 44 6	38 0	
Potassium		6	
bromide . . . . .	lb. 2 6	2 1	
citrate . . . . .	kilo 6 4	6 3	
iodide . . . . .	kilo 19 3	19 0	
Pyridoxine . . . . .	kilo 720 0	550 9	
Sodium salicylate	lb. 3 9	3 9	
Tartaric acid	cwt. 292 0	283 0	
Theobromine alk.	kilo 50 0	44 0	
Theophylline alk.	kilo 32 9	32 9	
Thymol . . . . .	lb. 14 9	14 0	
Zinc oxide . . . . .	cwt. 95 0	92 10	

cheap items such as light CALCIUM CARBONATE and MAGNESIUM SULPHATE had to be passed on by manufacturers. Most of the expensive ALKALOIDS were held at previous levels, except those such as EMETINE, which are dependent on a natural raw material that had become scarce. After several years of weakness STRYCHNINE prices turned a little firmer, but it was difficult to put a market price on the commodity. With demand from the United States much reduced, the value of BRUCINE fell sharply. Another item closely affected by its natural source was CARMINE, which almost doubled in value over the year following shortages of COCHINEAL. THEOBROMINE was adjusted downwards in the early months of the year. PARACETAMOL was reported to be under pressure from imports, as well as between the main domestic manufacturers. World prices of QUININE were raised during May; in Britain the rise was one of 20 per cent. and was attributed to the currently enhanced value of CINCHONA BARK. Troubles in the Congo, which normally provided 60 per cent. of the bark used by manufacturers, reduced supplies to a trickle, and the little amount that did arrive on the market had to come by a roundabout route; one supplier, however, shaded his schedules slightly for quinine during November. MORPHINE salts were unchanged but PETHIDINE was substantially reduced in May. ZINC OXIDE, usually a fluctuating commodity, was remarkably steady during 1962, the first and only movement taking place in mid-July, when prices fell by 50s. per ton. SILVER SALTS were affected by higher bullion prices.

As in recent years the class of pharmaceutical chemicals most affected by imports was VITAMINS. By numerous stages the kilo rate for ANEURINE HYDROCHLORIDE was reduced from 155s. to 117s. 6d. and ASCORBIC ACID from 51s. 3d. to 40s. PYRIDOXINE came down from 720s. to 550s. a kilo while all other vitamins were reduced in varying degrees.

#### Industrial Chemicals

Industrial chemicals suffered even more the effect of world over-production, and accusations of dumping by various countries were frequently made. PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE fell from 1s. 3d. to about one shilling per lb., with some offers as low as tenpence. Applications were made in August and September for the imposition of dumping duties on imports from several countries, but since comments on such applications take a long time to be studied by the Board of Trade there has been no respite for home producers, some of whom have declared they must close their plants unless the price improves. Anti-dumping duties were imposed on imports from West Germany, Poland and Austria on December 8 and the Board of Trade said that it was still investigating imports from certain other countries. PYRIDINE prices fell sharply during the year, but NAPHTHALENE was held fairly steady for home buyers, though phthalic anhydride manufacturers continually pressed for easier terms. ACETONE dropped by £5 per ton in February and by £10 in October.

## TRADE REPORT

LONDON, DECEMBER 27: Cape ALOES are slightly firmer on the spot reflecting tighter supplies in all positions. Stocks of RHUBARB have virtually been cleared on the spot as a result of Continental purchases.

Contrary to an earlier announcement that the Spanish Government had lifted its embargo on exports of OLIVE OIL in drums, such shipments are still banned, and it is expected that a further month may elapse before the position changes. Meanwhile oil in 1-gall. tins may be exported but, as the new crop is about a month behind, supplies of that packing are also difficult. Spot bulk prices of the oil remain at around 25s. 6d. per gall., ex wharf. LANOLIN ranges from 170s. to 190s. per cwt. for 1-ton lots of ANHYDROUS, B.P., against 140s. to 155s. recently.

## United States Report

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 18: The price of CAFFEINE dipped 20 cents to make the anhydrous U.S.P. grade \$2.20 per lb. ERGOT at \$1.60 was down 10 cents per lb. and Curaçao ALOES at 40 cents was down seven cents. Higher per lb. among ESSENTIAL OILS were Ceylon CITRONELLA at \$1.30, up five cents, and Turkish GERANIUM at \$9.75, up 75 cents. Lower per lb. were CARDAMOM OIL at \$34 (down \$2); SPEARMINT, \$2.90 (10 cents); CEDARWOOD, 90 cents (five cents); and GRAPEFRUIT, \$1.40 (15 cents).

## WILLS

MR. E. NICHOLS, Rockall House, Long Buckby, Rugby, Warwicks, who qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1907, left £2,154 (£2,104 net).

## COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in these columns represent the number of appearances of the "spot" during the week.

January 6-12	London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann	Channel Is.	W. & N. Wales		
4-way cold tablets ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	2	2	—	2	11	
Alka Seltzer ...	...	...	11	2	7	1	16	13	12	13	13	12	22	—	7	20	28
Andrews liver salt ...	...	...	2	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Askit ...	...	...	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—
Aspro ...	...	...	—	—	2	7	7	5	4	3	—	5	3	—	—	3	—
Beecham powders ...	...	...	8	9	9	8	7	6	6	8	8	7	7	5	—	4	—
Buttercup syrup ...	...	...	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carters pills ...	...	...	3	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coldrex ...	...	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—
Delrosa rose hip syrup ...	...	3	3	—	3	2	—	—	2	2	—	2	4	2	—	—	—
Dinneys compound magnesia ...	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eno Fruit Salt ...	...	...	—	1	7	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frag products ...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fynnon salts ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germolene ...	...	...	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Goddards cream and embrocation ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gon tablets ...	...	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iron Jelloids ...	...	...	5	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia tablets ...	...	2	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	2	1	—	3	1	—
Nair depilatory ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penetrol inhalant ...	...	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phenac ...	...	...	6	7	6	3	9	7	7	7	8	7	4	—	—	—	—
Phyllosan ...	...	3	3	—	4	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relyon Safesleeper baby pillow ...	...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinstead pastilles ...	...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setlers ...	...	...	3	3	4	6	3	3	5	5	—	.3	—	—	—	—	—
Venos ...	...	...	2	4	2	5	2	2	3	1	3	3	1	4	—	—	—
VO-5 conditioner ...	...	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
shampoo ...	...	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
spray ...	...	—	—	—	2	2	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Get Set ...	...	—	3	2	3	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yeast-Vite ...	...	—	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	—

## PRINT AND PUBLICITY

## PUBLICATIONS

## Booklets and Leaflets

BRITISH TITAN PRODUCTS CO., LTD., 10 Stratton Street, London, W.1. The Pigmentation of Polyurethane Surface Coatings with Tioxide Pigments." Pp. 12. "The Pigmentation of Acrylic Media with Tioxide Pigments." Pp. 22. "The Use of the Szegvari Attritor for the Production of Air-drying Finishes Pigmented with Tioxide Pigments."

CINE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DIVISION, RANK ORGANISATION, 37 Mortimer Street, London, W.1. "International Information Film Service" (32-p. booklet).



"PET" POSES FOR PET: Miss Petula Clark, television and stage star, as pictured in current national Press advertisements for Pet dog biscuits (makers: Molassine Co., Ltd., Greenwich, London, S.E.10).

R. F. HUNTER, LTD., Celfix House, 51 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Paterson photo equipment (folder).

KODAK, LTD., Kodak House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. "Process your own colour film" (12-p. booklet); Kodak automatic replenishment system (3-p. leaflet); Kodak pre-drying and re-wet attachments (3-p. leaflet); Kodafix single-solution hardening fixer (3-p. leaflet).

SHANDON SCIENTIFIC CO., LTD., 65 Pound Lane, London, N.W.10. "The Calibration of Warburg Reaction Systems" (9-p. booklet).

## PRESS ADVERTISING

DIXOR, LTD., St. Leonard's Road, Mortlake, London, S.W.14. Velouty powder cream. In women's magazines.

GOLDEN, LTD., Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Color-Glo. In *Woman*, *Woman's Own*, *Woman's Realm*, *Woman & Beauty*, *She*, *Everywoman*, *Flair*, *Vanity Fair*, *Modern Woman*, *Woman's Mirror*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Pictorial*.

RADIOL CHEMICALS, LTD., Radian House, 78 Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W.15. Radian B. In *Radio Times*, *TV Times*, *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail*, *Daily Herald*, *News of the World*, *The People*, *Sunday Express*, *Sunday Pictorial*, *Sunday Citizen*, *Woman's Mirror*, *People's Friend* and *Sunday Companion*.

RAPIDOL, LTD., Inecto House, 27 Dover Street, London, W.1. Inecto Hi-lift ultra bleach. In women's magazines and provincial newspapers.

WARRICK BROS., LTD., Warrex Laboratories, Tile Hill, Coventry. Rinstead pastilles. In *News of the World*, *People's Friend* and *The People*.



SEASONABLE DISPLAYPIECE: With the "sore-throat months," January & February still ahead, Merck, Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts, have produced for Tyrozets the displaypiece shown. Sent out as a compact outer of packs, as shown at right, it opens into a "dispenser" stand.

## COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

## Wednesday, January 2

SOUTH-WEST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Ardington rooms, Clapham Junction, London, S.W.11, at 6.30 p.m. Annual New Year party.

## Thursday, January 3

SWANSEA AND WEST GLAMORGAN BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Dragon hotel, Swansea, at 7.45 p.m. Children's pantomime.

## Advance Information

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DIFFUSION, Palm Springs, California, U.S.A. February 24-27, 1963.

## NOTES ON ANIMAL MEDICINES

**EPIVAX—"DOUBLE PLUS,"**—*Description:* Combined canine vaccine for immunisation against distemper, contagious hepatitis and leptospirosis caused by *Leptospira canicola* or *Leptospira icterohaemorrhagiae*. It consists of a liquid combined *L. canicola* and *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* vaccine used as the diluent for freeze-dried material containing egg-adapted living distemper vaccine and tissue-culture adapted living hepatitis vaccine. The four components are compatible and each exerts its full immunising effect so that the one injection can provide reliable vaccination against the four diseases. The vaccine is intended for the active immunisation of dogs at about nine weeks and is administered subcutaneously. Two to four weeks later a further dose of the leptospiral vaccine is given alone, that measure being an annual necessity to maintain full immunity against leptospiral disease.

**HEXAPHEN.**—*Constituents:* Hexachlorophene, phenothiazine, and cobalt. Hexachlorophene has been found to be active against both mature and immature liver flukes in sheep when dosed at the rate of 10 mgm. per kilo body-weight. Phenothiazine is an established anthelmintic for roundworm infestation and the combination provides effective concurrent control of liver fluke and roundworms in sheep. Cobalt is included as a supplement in areas where a deficiency exists. Doses are given at monthly intervals four times between September and January. No dietary restrictions or test dosing are necessary, but lambs should not be dosed until over five months old. 1 gall. of the drench will provide one dose for eighty large sheep or 320 small lambs.

**FRANOCIDE.**—*Constituents:* Diethylcarbamazine citrate as a 40 per cent. w/v sterile neutral solution for intramuscular administration. Diethylcarbamazine (a piperazine derivative, and long employed in the treatment of filariasis) has recently been shown to be active against both migrating larva and adult lung-worm of *Dictyocaulus* parasites (the causative organisms of parasitic bronchitis (husk) in cattle and sheep). Given intramuscularly it has proved highly effective in controlling the disease especially at the early stages before pathological lung changes have occurred. The calculated dose is injected on three successive days and all the flock or herd must be treated to ensure effective control. Alternatively the second and third doses can be given orally, the preparation being diluted with water for that purpose.

**PREDNO-LEUCOTROPIN.**—*Constituents:* Hexamine phenylcinchoninate and prednisolone. Hexamine phenylcinchoninate, a compound of hexamine with cinchophen, has both analgesic and diuretic properties. Prednisolone is a potent anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic agent. The combination thus provides a useful means of relieving pain, reducing swelling and improving mobility in cases of rheumatism and arthritis in small animals and also in burns and allergic conditions. The diuretic component hexamine counters any tendency to fluid retention caused by prolonged corticosteroid therapy. Nephrosis and congestive circulatory disorders are contraindications.

**VETCORTENOL-VIOFORM.**—*Constituents:* An ointment containing prednisolone trimethylacetate and iodochlorhydroxyquinoline. The corticosteroids are of recognised value when applied locally in a variety of eczematous skin disorders for reducing inflammation and alleviating irritation. They are frequently combined with antibacterial preparations so that concomitant infection can be effectively controlled with the same application. In the form of the trimethylacetate salt prednisolone has an anti-inflammatory and anti-pruritic action that is potent and prolonged. Iodochlorhydroxyquinoline is an established antiseptic and also has antifungal activity. The combination in ointment form is particularly useful in small animal practice for otitis externa, dermatoses of bacterial and fungal origin; peri-anal and vulval pruritus; interdigital dermatitis; secondarily infected allergic conditions and eczematous conditions of eyes and ears. Itching is quickly relieved so that injury from scratching and biting is minimised. Applications are made one or twice daily and, where appro-

priate, treatment is facilitated by first clipping the hair from the affected parts.

**AQUADEX-D.**—*Constituent:* Vitamin D<sub>3</sub> solubilised with a dispersing agent to form a water miscible fluid for intramuscular injection. Compared with oily solutions of vitamin D the aqueous formulation produces a more rapid response because of its swift dispersion and absorption from the site of injection. Vitamin D increases the absorption and decreases the excretion of calcium and phosphorus, and also governs the deposition of those elements in bone tissue. The preparation is therefore useful for the correction and alleviation of disorders associated with calcium and phosphorus metabolism such as rickets, osteoporosis and breaks and fractures. Similarly vitamin D<sub>3</sub> assists in the utilisation of calcium during pregnancy and lactation and in periods of rapid growth and can be given to counter vitamin depletion resulting from infective states, malnutrition, worm infestation, and after pregnancy. An injection is given at weekly or fortnightly intervals depending on condition.

**RAMAMYCIN ANTI-SCOUR PASTE.**—*Constituent:* Framycetin formulated for oral administration in an edible fat base and presented in a disposable syringe applicator which provides ten regulated doses each equivalent to 10 mgm. of framycetin sulphate. Framycetin, produced from a strain of *Streptomyces decaris*, has a chemical structure similar to that of streptomycin, but without guanidine groups. It is bactericidal against Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria but is poorly absorbed orally and for that reason is used in the treatment of enteric infections and coccidiosis. The anti-scour paste is intended primarily for piglets suffering from bacterial enteritis arising from *E. coli*, *Salmonella* or other intestinal infections. In the treatment of an established outbreak the piglets are dosed daily for three to four days and unaffected litters are also treated. The same dosage scheme is used prophylactically where scouring occurs at regular intervals, daily doses being given when the piglets are three to five days old and again at three weeks.

**RAMAMYCIN LOTION AND EARDROPS.**—*Constituents:* Framycetin sulphate, gamma benzene hexachloride and hydrocortisone acetate for topical application in small animal practice. Framycetin is a bactericidal broad spectrum antibiotic; gamma benzene hexachloride is an effective parasiticide; hydrocortisone is anti-inflammatory and anti-allergic in contact with the skin. The combination thus provides a useful means of treatment in cases of dermatitis, eczema, otitis and various forms of mange especially when secondary bacterial infection is present. When dealing with puppies or kittens that might be susceptible to gamma benzene hydrochloride it is advisable to treat different areas of the body at intervals of two to three days. Paraffin gauze impregnated with framycetin sulphate 1 per cent. is also available for application to wounds, burns, lacerations and ulcers.

## CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

- VIRUS VACCINES. The stability of. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, October 30.
- OPHTHALMIC PRESCRIBING. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, October 30.
- STERILE EYE DROPS procedure. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, October 30.
- THE PLACEBO REACTOR. *Aust. J. Pharm.*, October 30.
- PHOTOSYNTHESIS. New light on. *Discovery*, December.
- THE SCIENTIST in management. *Discovery*, December.
- ACETYLATING AGENTS. Quasi-cholinergic action of. *Nature*, December 15.
- CETRIMIDE AND SODIUM LAURYL SULPHATE. Enhancement of the intestinal absorption of glucose by small doses of. *Nature*, December 15.
- LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE: its effects on a male Asiatic elephant. *Science*, December 7.

## TRADE MARKS

## APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED

## BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 12  
For pharmaceutical preparations for the treatment of Parkinson's disease and other spasmotic conditions (5)

**AKINETON-KNOLL**, 835,861, by Knoll, A.G., Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany. For cameras; projection, enlarging and reproduction apparatus, all being photographic, and parts and fittings; instruments for use in the plotting of photographs; and measuring instruments and utensils (9)

**PLANOVAR**, 836,425, by Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Wuertemberg, Germany. For photographic cameras, photographic enlargers; and parts (9)

**KORVETTE**, 837,885, by B. Bennett & Sons, Ltd., London, W.1. For photographic and cinematographic apparatus and instruments (9)

**HI-PLEX**, 838,760, by Oriental Agents, Ltd., London, W.1.

From the "Trade Marks Journal," December 19  
For perfumes, toilet preparations (non-medicated), cosmetic preparations, dentifrices, depilatory preparations, toilet articles (not included in other classes), preparations for the hair, and soaps (3)

**SHERRY CHADES**, 802,820, by L'Oreal, Paris, France. For all goods but not including starch or blue, none being for export to and sale in Puerto Rico (3) and for pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances and disinfectants; preparations for killing weeds and destroying vermin; insecticides, larvicides and fungicides; and insecticide papers; but not including mustard oil or preparations containing mustard or any goods of the same description; none being for export to and sale in Puerto Rico (5)

Device with word **SHELL**, 816,153, 816,158 and **SHELL**, 816,154, 816,159, by Shell International Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, E.C.3.

## PATENTS

## COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," December 19

Preparation for the treatment of the scalp and hair and a method for preparing same. R. Dubois, 917,399.

Suppository composition and preparation thereof. Casco Laboratories, Inc. 917,456.

**Bis** (β-haloethyl) amino-benzene-sulphonamides. National Research Development Corporation. 917,434.

Pharmaceutical anti-inflammatory compositions containing glycerrhetic acid isomers. Biorex Laboratories, Ltd. 917,575.

Manufacture of fluorinated aromatic compounds. National Research Development Corporation. 917,412.

Process and apparatus for titrating. Stamicarbon, N.V. 917,560.

Nitrofurant derivatives. Norwich Pharmacal Co. 917,357.

Phenylalanine derivatives and methods for their preparation. J. R. Geigy, A.G. 917,435.

Manufacture of pure formaldehyde. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 917,643.

Ammonium sulphate and potassium sulphate. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 917,567.

Phenothiazine derivatives and processes for producing such derivatives. Cilag-Chemie, A.G. 917,817.

Process for the production of monothio- and dithiophosphoric and phosphonic acid esters. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 917,438.

Cosynthetic factor-1 and process for using same. American Cyanamid Co. 917,711.

Production of 6-anino penicillanic acid. Lepetit, S.p.A. 917,783.

Antibiotic complex 1415 and process of producing it. Montecatini Soc. Generale Per L'Industria Mineraria e Chimica. 917,464.

Antibiotics. American Cyanamid Co. 917,467.

Derivatives of 6-aminopenicillanic acid. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 917,738.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s, 6d. each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, from February 6, 1963.

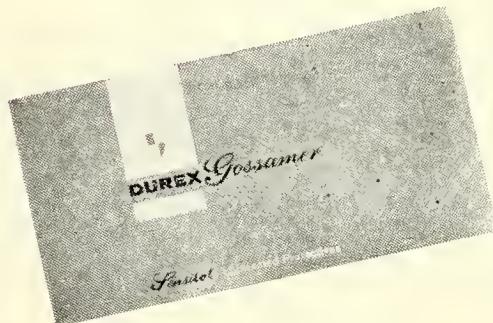
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Surely, therefore, it is only fair to your customers to discreetly announce the fact that you are a supplier of Family Planning requisites, so that they can be sure you are stocking before they make their purchase.

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A NEW PREPARATION SPECIALLY COMPOUNDED TO  
MEET WITH THE NECESSITY OF A POTENT SYRUP TO  
RELIEVE ALL FORMS OF COUGHS ASSOCIATED WITH:—

**ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and INFLUENZA**  
CONTAINING VITAMIN C

ONE SIZE ONLY — 3oz. CARTONED PANEL

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**FOR CHEMISTS ONLY...****note these prices!****ASPIRIN (B.P. 5 grain)**

Bottles of: 25 tablets 2/11 per dozen  
 " " 50 " 4/11 " "  
 " " 100 " 7/9 " "  
 Strip Packed 5 " 12/- per gross  
 " " 25 " 2/6 per dozen

**CODEINE Compound B.P**

Bottles of: 12 tablets 5/3 per dozen  
 " " 25 " 9/- " "  
 " " 50 " 16/- " "  
 " " 100 " 30/- " "

**A.P.C. (B.P.C.)**

Bottles of: 25 tablets 6/- per dozen  
 " " 100 " 18/- " "  
 2½ per cent cash with order in seven days.  
 Carriage paid over £3

**PLEASE NOTE:**

We undertake to supply Chemists Only. Although we have received numerous enquiries from other sources it is not our intention to deviate from our original policy.

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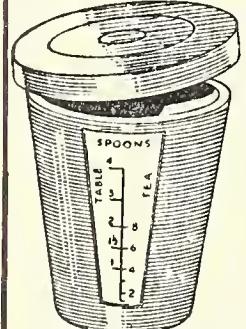
**WHITMARLEY LTD., KNUTSFORD ST., BIRMINGHAM, 12****AMBYTHENE**

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**MEDICINE MEASURES****UNBREAKABLE—ACCURATE**

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## NEW TRADE SELLING

To give all customers a better service, the Smith & Nephew Group is reorganising its selling companies as from the 31st December, 1962. From that date, the various products will be available as follows:



**FROM SMITH & NEPHEW LIMITED**  
Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

**BRANDED LINES**

All Elastoplast products, Sleek & Paragon plasters, Gypsona, Carbonet, Jelonet, Paste Bandages, Medical Sundries.

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## New for chronic bronchitis

Alupent is rapidly laying claim to the leading place in the relief and prevention of bronchospasm associated with chronic bronchitis. 1. 2.

Even greater convenience of use is now added to its clinical advantages by the introduction of the ALUPENT METERED AEROSOL. The ALUPENT METERED AEROSOL is an effective, unobtrusive, and instantly-to-hand prophylaxis against bronchospasm in chronic bronchitis. It can be carried in the pocket or handbag, and can be ready for use in 5 seconds.

From January 1st, 1963 it is being actively promoted to the medical profession by our representative force, and it is confidently predicted that Alupent's known efficacy presented in this new, convenient dosage form will ensure a high level of prescription demand.

1. Brit. J. clin. Pract., 1962, **16**, 549.
2. Brit. J. clin. Pract., 1962, **16**, 803.

# Alupent Metered Aerosol

Regd. Trade Mark 1-(3, 5-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-isopropylamino-ethanol sulphate.

Prices are as follows : Alupent Metered Aerosol

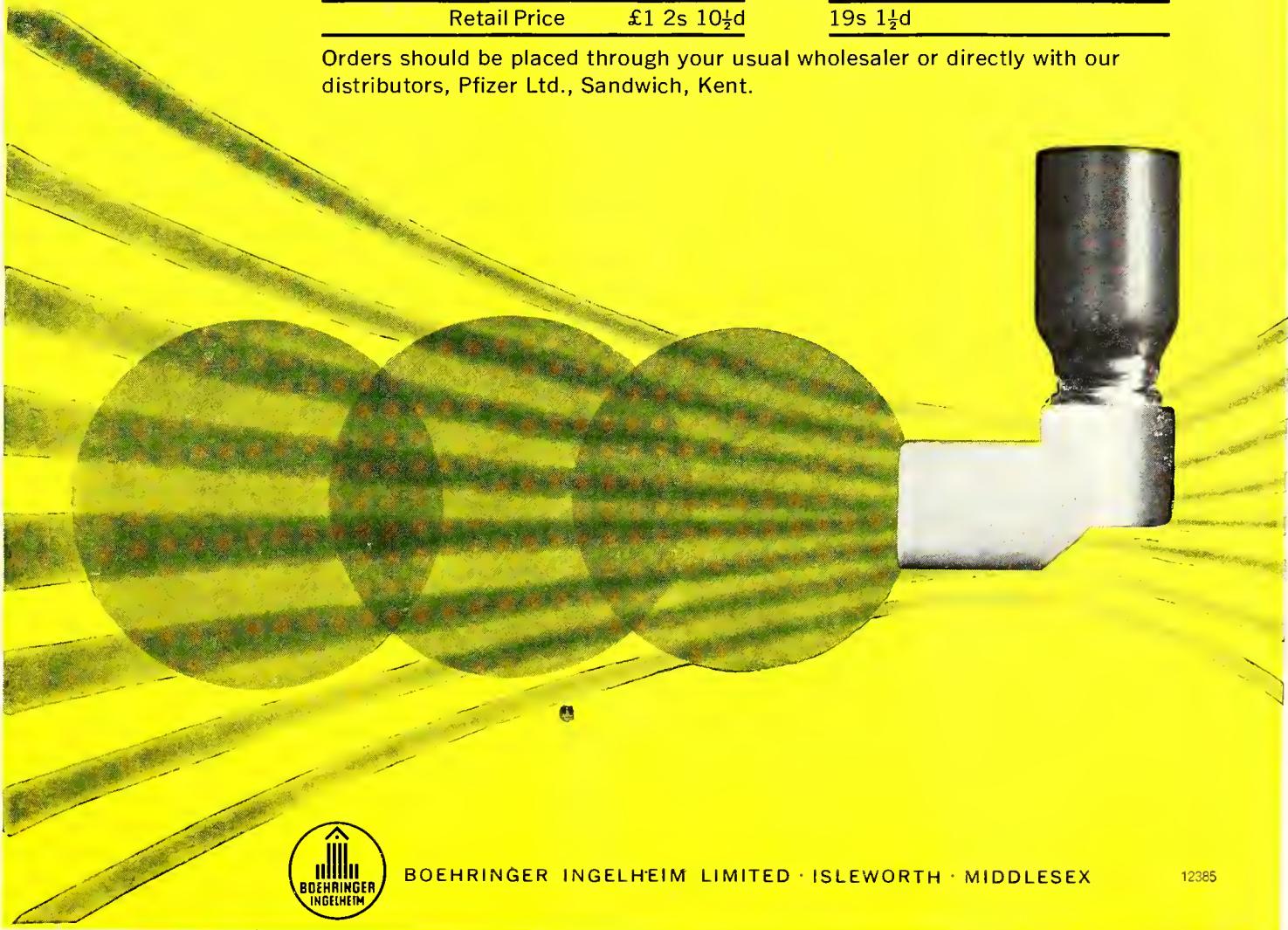
Complete with 15 ml vial and mouthpiece

Trade Price	15s 3d
Retail Price	£1 2s 10½d

Refill 15 ml vial

12s 9d
19s 1½d

Orders should be placed through your usual wholesaler or directly with our distributors, Pfizer Ltd., Sandwich, Kent.

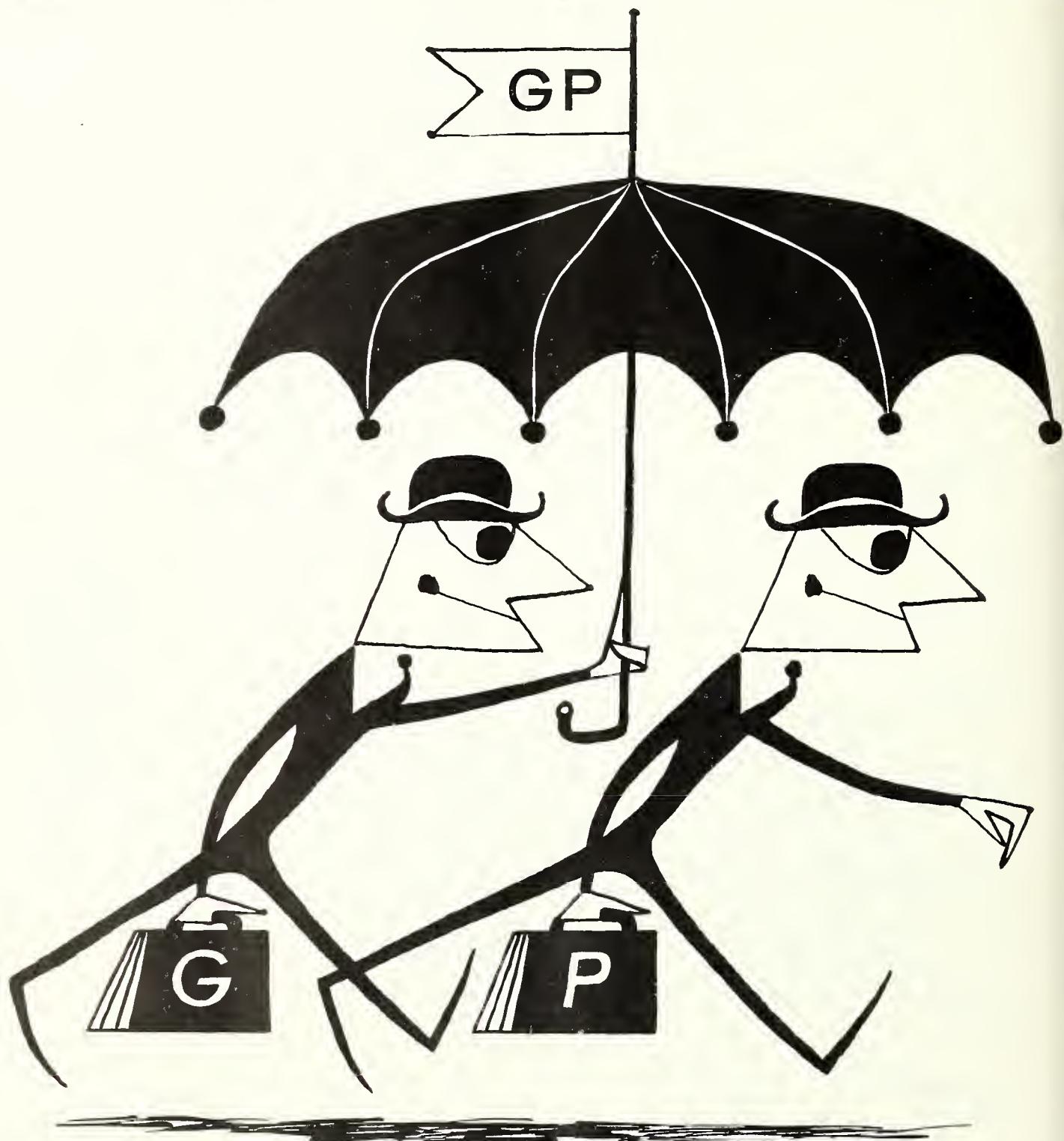


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\* **DENTAL PREPARATIONS** S.R., Gibbs Fluoride, Signal, Pepsodent, Mentasol, Gibbs Dentifrice and Dentabs, Pepsodent Toothbrush. **TOILET SOAPS** Vinolia Toilet Soap, Pears Transparent Soap and Astral Cream Soap. **SKIN PREPARATIONS** Astral Skin Cream, Pears Baby Powder, Vinolia Baby Range—Powder, Cream and Soap, Icilma Vanishing Cream, Lypsyl. **HAIR PREPARATIONS** Sunsilk Beauty, Cream, Tonic, and Lemon Shampoos, Clinic Medicated Shampoo, Two Step Shampoo, Gloria Mood Shampoo, Pin-Up Home Perm, Twink Home Perm, Soft Twink Home Perm, Harmony Hair Colour, Model Set, Nutriline. **SHAVING PREPARATIONS** Easy Shaving Stick, Erasmic Range—Shaving Stick, Brushless Cream, Lather Cream and Shaving Bowl.

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GPT 1A-7250



## Wallace Laboratories—Miltown

WALLACE LABORATORIES, originators of meprobamate,\* announce the establishment of their own manufacturing and distributing organisation at Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Herts.

As the first step in a planned programme the new organisation will, on January 1st, 1963, take over the marketing of MILTOWN, discovered by F. M. Berger in the Wallace Research Laboratories. This will be followed by an interesting series of new ethical products.

Packs and prices of MILTOWN will remain unchanged, as follows.

							Basic N.H.S. prices
400 mg. tablets:	Bottles of 50	...	...	...	...	...	7s 4d each
	Bottles of 250	...	...	...	...	...	31s 6d each
200 mg. capsules:	Bottles of 50	...	...	...	...	...	5s 10d each
	Bottles of 250	...	...	...	...	...	21s 10d each

MILTOWN is distributed in the Republic of Ireland by T. P. Whelehan Son & Co. Dublin

**WALLACE LABORATORIES, MAPLE CROSS, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.**  
TELEPHONE RICKMANSWORTH 6255-6

\*British Patent No. 751440.

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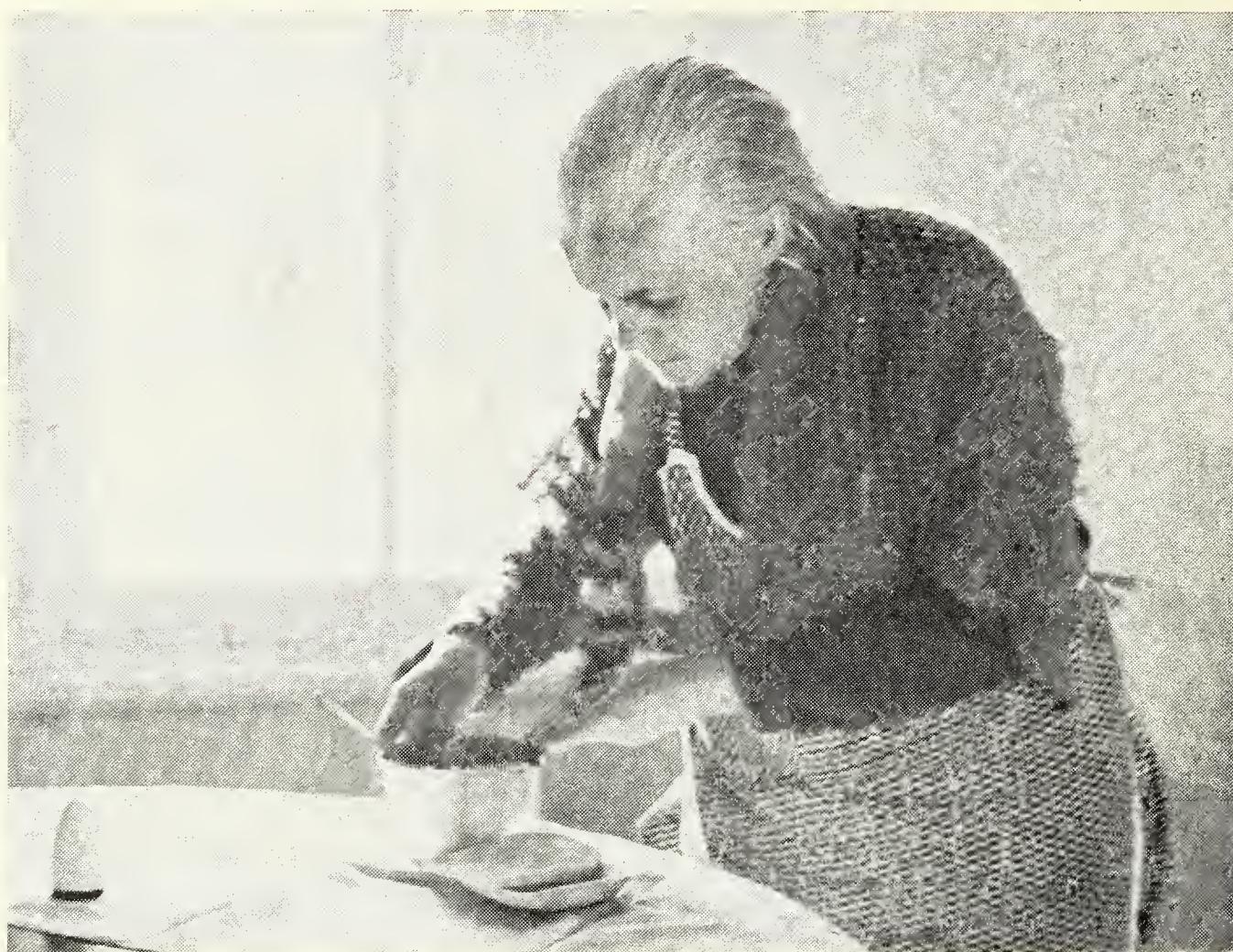
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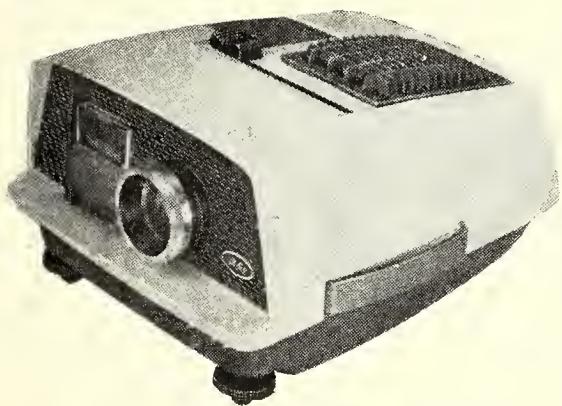


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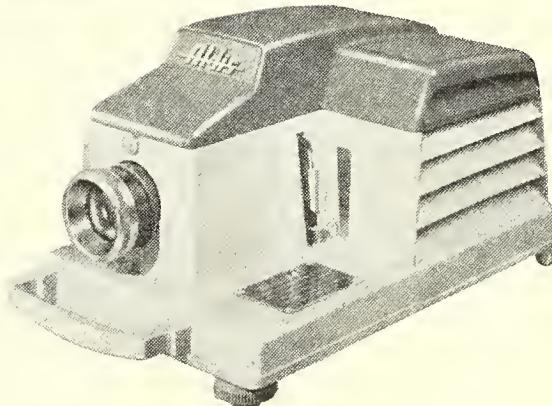
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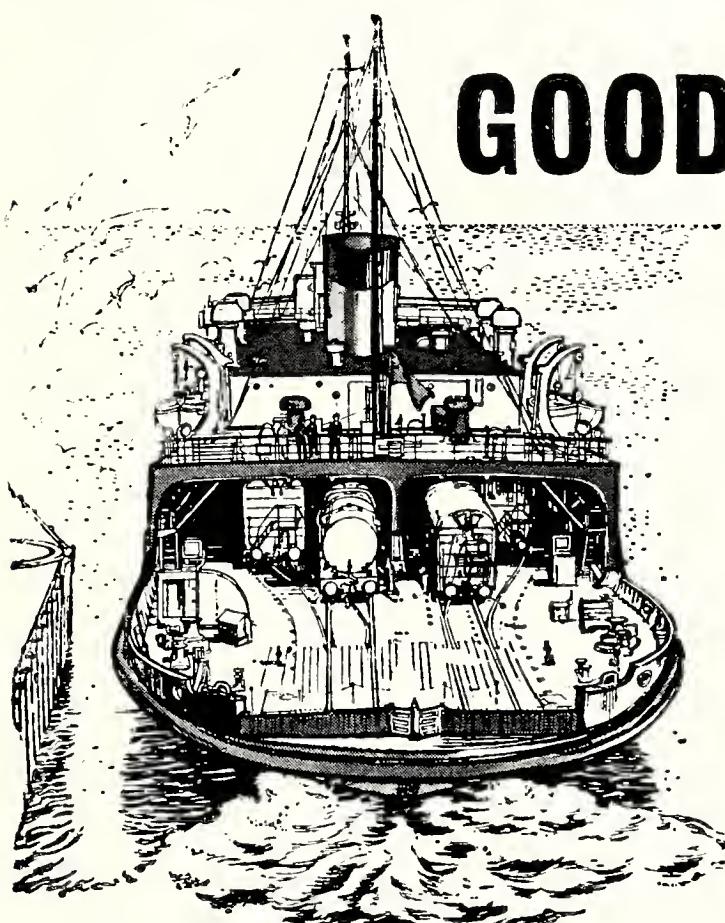


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